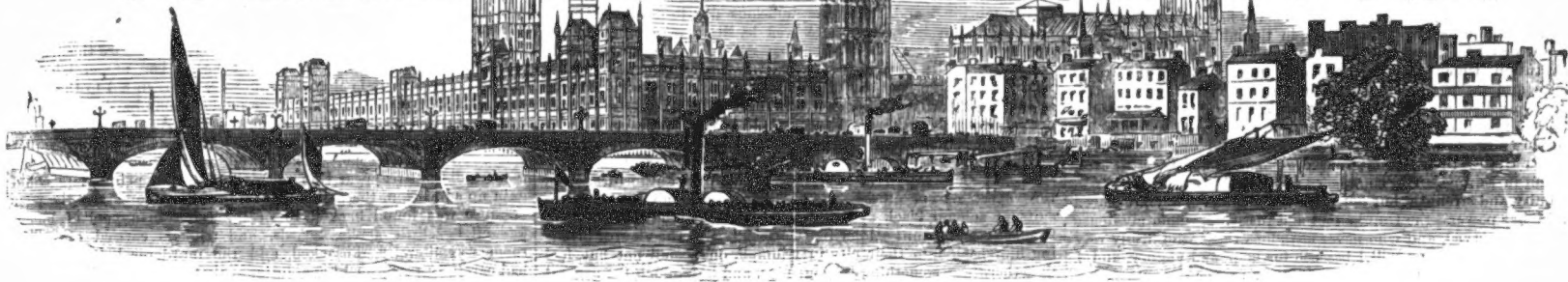


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# PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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ONE PENNY.

## THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

THE following are the most important passages of an imperial manifesto to the Austrian people by the Austrian Emperor:—

"On the northern and southern frontiers of the empire are arrayed the armies of two allied enemies of Austria, with the intention of shaking the foundation of her position as an European Power. To neither of them has Austria given any cause for war. The preservation of the blessings of peace to the people of Austria has always been regarded by me as one of the first and most sacred of my duties as Sovereign, and one I have always considered myself bound faithfully to fulfil. But one of the hostile Powers deems no pretext necessary to justify its lust for the plunder of a portion of the Austrian monarchy. In the eyes of that Power a favourable opportunity is sufficient cause for war. Two years ago we were allied with Prussia, and a part of my beloved Austrian army was drawn to the coast of the North Sea, in company with the Prussian troops (against whom we are now arrayed as enemies), to preserve rights accorded by treaty, to protect a threatened German nationality, to confine the misery of an unavoidable war to its narrowest

limits, and to obtain a lasting guarantee of peace necessary for the welfare of Austria, Germany, and Europe. Austria sought no conquests and bears no part of the blame for the sad list of unhappy complications which, had Prussia's intentions been equally disinterested, would never have arisen, and which have been brought about for the accomplishment of selfish objects, and are, therefore, not susceptible of a peaceful solution by my Government."

The manifesto then mentions the course of the negotiations for the preservation of peace, which were carried on first with Prussia and subsequently with the other great Powers. The latter are declared to have failed because the Powers would not recognise and accept the condition made by Austria that European public law and existing treaties should form the basis of the mediatory efforts to be made by the Conference. A proof was hereby given that the deliberations would never have led to the preservation of peace.

The manifesto then enumerates the acts of violence committed by Prussia—viz., the entry of her troops into Holstein, the dissolution of the estates convoked by the imperial governor of the Duchy, and the movement by which the Prussian troops, ten

times superior in numbers, forced the Austrians to retire. It further declares that Prussia tore asunder the band of German unity by declaring her secession from the Confederation, and by proceeding with military force against the Sovereigns who remained true to the Bund.

The following is the text of the concluding portion of the manifesto:—

"Therefore, the most fatal of wars, a war of Germans against Germans, has become unavoidable. For all the misery which it will entail upon families, districts and countries, I make those who have provoked it answerable before the tribunal of posterity and of the Almighty and Eternal God. I advance to the conflict with that confidence which is afforded by a just cause, with the consciousness of the power which exists in a great empire where prince and people are penetrated with but one and the same thought—namely, the rights of Austria—and with fresh and un-failing courage at the sight of my armed and valiant soldiers, who form a barrier against which the power of Austria's enemies will be shattered, as well as the sight of my faithful peoples, who look up to me, united, self-sacrificing, and resolved. But



THE CONTINENTAL WAR.—PRUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE HALT.



one feeling pervades the inhabitants of my kingdom and provinces—that of cohesion, of strength in their unity, of indignation at an unprecedented violation of right. It doubly pains me that the work of coming to an understanding upon the question of the internal constitution of the empire should not have been sufficiently far advanced to allow of the representatives of all my peoples rallying round my throne at this serious but elevating moment. I am for the present deprived of this support, but, on the other hand, my duty as a Sovereign is all the more clear, and my resolution the more firm to secure the constitution to my empire at all future times. In this conflict we shall not be alone. The princes and peoples of Germany are aware of the danger which threatens their liberty and independence, and not only ourselves but also our German brethren of the Confederation are in arms for the security of those objects which all nations are bound to defend. We have been absolutely forced to take up arms. Since then, in the midst of the work of peace which I had undertaken, with the view to lay the basis of a constitution which should consolidate the unity of the whole empire and its position as a great Power, my Sovereign duties have compelled me to place the entire army upon a war footing, we have taken up arms, and now we must not and will not lay them down until we have secured Austria and our Confederate German States their free internal development and their rightful position in Europe. Our confidence and our hopes are based upon our unity and strength, but not upon them alone. They are placed in a higher power—the Omnipotent and just God, whom my house has always served, and who never abandons those who firmly rely upon his justice. Him will I beseech for help and victory, and I call upon my people to join with me in my prayer."

The Prussian Government has despatched to foreign Courts an official statement of recent events, in which it makes the following declaration:—

"After the decision of the Diet on the 14th inst., by which the Confederation was broken up and Prussia threatened with war, the law of self-preservation compelled Prussia to secure herself against the action of neighbouring States. On the 15th inst., therefore, the Government offered Saxony, Hanover, and Electoral Hesse a conditional alliance. The offer was refused, and as Prussia's geographical position does not allow her to tolerate in those States open or concealed hostility while she is engaged in war in another direction, the Prussian forces have crossed the frontiers of those three countries in order to prevent our being cut off in the rear while defending ourselves against Austria."

A royal Prussian proclamation has been prepared for distribution by the Prussians among the inhabitants of the German States through which they may pass. The most important passages are as follows:—

"An endeavour has recently been made to abuse the powers of the Federal Diet, which during half a century has represented, not the unity, but the divisions of Germany, and thereby lost the confidence of the States, by making it the instrument for calling Germany to arms against that member of the Bund which, by its proposal for the convocation of a German parliament, had taken the first decisive step towards satisfying the demand of the nation. The war which Austria is endeavouring to excite against Prussia can find no support in the Federal Constitution. By the Diet's resolution of the 11th inst. the old Bund relations have been dissolved. Nothing now remains of the Confederation but its sound basis—viz., the vital unity of the German nation. It is now the duty of the German Governments to seek a new constitution which shall be a vigorous expression of German unity. In the case of Prussia, that step is bound up with another—viz., the defence of her independence, which has been threatened by the late resolution of the Diet. For this end the Prussian people offer their whole strength, resolved at the same time to take up arms on behalf of the national development of Germany, hitherto so powerfully hindered by individual interests. Immediately upon the dissolution of the Confederation Prussia proposed a fresh alliance based upon the mutual condition of material protection and participation in the national exertions. This proposal was refused. Prussia cannot tolerate either enemies or doubtful friends on her frontiers. The Prussian troops do not come as the foes of those populations, with whose representatives Prussia hopes yet to deliberate in a national assembly upon what shall be the future destinies of Germany. May the German people keep this lofty aim in view and meet Prussia with confidence, and help to forward and secure the peaceful development of the united fatherland!"

The commanders of the Prussian corps which have entered Hanover, Saxony, and Hesse Cassel have received the strictest orders to observe the most friendly attitude towards the populations of those States, and, in the event of their coming into contact with the troops, to avoid bloodshed as much as possible by endeavouring to induce them to lay down their arms on account of their numerical inferiority.

Hostilities have commenced between the Prussian and the Federal army. The 4th Darmstadt Regiment has been almost annihilated by the Prussians at Friedberg, between Frankfurt and Giessen.

A slight encounter took place on Sunday between some Austrian and Prussian cavalry on the road to Rumburg, and close to the frontier. The Prussians retreated.

The illustration in the front page represents the halt of Prussian troops in a village, the principal house of which exhibited a white flag with a red cross. As a distinctive mark, the Prussians in the coming campaign are to wear a strip of white linen with a red cross worked upon it round their left arm.

**A SCHOONER RUN DOWN BY A STEAMER.**—A terrible collision has occurred between the screw steamer Mary Nixon, Capt. John Davison, belonging to Newcastle, and a schooner, name unknown, resulting in the loss of the latter vessel and her crew. The captain reports that the Mary Nixon left Hamburg on the 1st June, and proceeded all right until the 4th, when at midnight, about half-way between Portland and the Isle of Wight, while in the cabin, he heard the second mate shout "Hard a-port." He immediately ran on deck, shouting out "Hard a-port" until he reached the bridge. The engines were stopped, and within a minute of his reaching the bridge the steamer came in collision with a schooner, which went down almost instantly she was struck. Just before the collision a voice was heard from the schooner calling out, "Keep your helm a-port." As she went down a voice was heard, imploring assistance, from the water astern of the steamer. A boat was launched and rowed round the Mary Nixon, but not a soul was to be seen nor a vestige of the schooner to be found. After rowing about for a quarter of an hour, and not succeeding in saving anything belonging to the unfortunate vessel to indicate where she hailed from, the boat was hoisted on board again, and the steamer proceeded on her voyage.

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## LANDING OF GARIBALDI IN ITALY.

THE following is from a letter dated Como, June 12:—"It was my good fortune yesterday to be one of the very small band of strangers who, happening to find themselves at Como, were witnesses of the triumphant entry of Garibaldi into the city, and his first manifestation of himself in the flesh to the volunteers of 1866. No sooner was the startling intelligence of Garibaldi's expected arrival noised abroad in Como, than the volunteers set about rubbing up themselves and their arms, while the citizens zealously devoted themselves to decorating the city. By noon volunteers had been effected in both departments of labour, and city and volunteers alike presented an appearance which was highly creditable, considering that it was all the work of a few hours. Luckily, a fresh instalment of volunteer accoutrements had arrived in the course of the morning, and, by dint of judicious distribution and much economy of arrangement, there was hardly a man who did not display a bit of red about him somewhere, while several companies were fully equipped from head to foot. Every volunteer without exception was armed with a brand new rifle, with bayonet attached. Shortly before one p.m. several open carriages, each drawn by a pair of horses, which would have made a good show in Hyde-park, passed through the expectant crowd, conveying to Camerlata—the railway station for Como—the Podesta and the rest of the municipal authorities. In the spectacle of these grand personages, all arrayed in suits of solemn black and white kid gloves, going forth in state to meet a plain blunt soldier like Garibaldi, with the view of bringing him back into their city in triumph, one could not but feel that there was something incongruous, and how much the general that would have preferred being left to his beloved volunteers. So woefully long to us, waiting in the heat and broiling sun, did the interval seem which elapsed between the disappearance of those carriages and their re-appearance upon the scene, that men and women began to look fearfully at each other, and we began to fear that the Mayor of Como had been made the victim of a hoax. At length, however, nearly an hour and a half after he was due, the arrival of Garibaldi was telegraphed along the line of expectants by that electric movement of the crowd with which every observer of crowds must be familiar, and no sooner did the foremost carriage become visible at the end of the long suburb which stretches from the gate of the city of Como to the foot of the hills leading up to Camerlata, than the shower of flowers, wreaths, and bouquets, which were poured down upon it, left no longer any doubt in anybody's mind that it contained Garibaldi—the idol of all true Italians, and every freedom-loving people in Christendom. When at last the carriage, escorted by mounted gendarmes, reached the spot where I stood, it was already half filled with flowers, and the Podesta and Garibaldi both looked as if they had had more than enough of being pelted. As for Garibaldi, although he forced himself from time to time to smile, not to disappoint the enthusiastic young ladies who rained roses so plentifully down upon him from the balconies, he seemed on the whole to look bored and out of spirits, and if not precisely worn, certainly weary and much aged. Either advancing years or Aspromonte, or the effect of both combined, have turned much of his hair to grey, and the fire seemed to shine out but dimly through that dreamy look about the eyes which has always been habitual with him. Altogether, as long as he remained seated in the carriage, it seemed to me that Garibaldi rather wore the air of a man who, after a hard and nobly spent life, was about to enter upon a well-earned rest, than of one inaugurating the most hazardous and arduous enterprise of his whole career. This, my first impression, conveyed by the appearance of Garibaldi as he made his triumphal entrance into the city, was very considerably modified by his subsequent bearing, when he showed himself at the balcony of the Town Hall, to witness the march-past of his volunteers. Then it did one's heart good to see how happy the old fellow—"il vecchio," or "il papa," as the Garibaldini call him affectionately—looked as he leant over the balustrade, devouring the spectacle before him, and as one saw, as it were, a new life springing up in him, one no longer doubted that, with the aid of his faithful steed, he had another good campaign in him yet."

## THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

ON the 18th of June, 1866, the fifty-first anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, war has been officially proclaimed, both by Prussia and Italy, against Austria. The coincidence, though probably incidental, is still remarkable and suggestive. The victory of the 18th of June, 1815, was the crowning blow which terminated a European war of twenty-five years' duration and led to an order of things which was supposed to have definitively established the peace of Europe. The ruin produced by that great war is a matter of history; the debt which it accumulated remains a bitter reality, whilst the principles, the suppression of which was one of its main objects, have gained strength and extent during the half a century that has elapsed since the treaty of Vienna. Who can say where the present war may end? At the smallest computation there are already 1,600,000 men in hostile array, and the probabilities are, that before many months, perhaps weeks, have passed as many more will be drawn into the conflict. The great German Powers are evidently bidding for the support of the people, well assured that whichever of them shall array on its side the intense feeling for unity which pervades the German nations is likely to be triumphant in the present contest. It is very much in this sense that the Austrian journals express the utmost satisfaction with the Frankfurt vote, which decided on the mobilization of the Federal troops. The Vienna Gazette says:—"The cause of Germany has obtained a signal victory by the vote of the Federal Diet. In spite of the pressure and menaces of Prussia, the majority of votes—the majority of the German nation—has pronounced in favour of the Austrian proposition." The vote of the Diet, it estimates, will give 157,000 soldiers to Austria and 57,000 to Prussia, while it ranges on the Austrian side 9,000,000 of Germans as against 2,000,000 on the side of Prussia.

**BEYOND ALL COMPETITION!!—T. R. WELLS, Maker and Importer of Musical Instruments.** Established 1833. The trade and amateur supplied with Harmonium Reeds, Musical Strings, and all kinds of fittings. Lists free. 29, Moorfields, London. [Advertisement.]

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**THE PHILOSOPHY OF A GOOD HAT.**—A hat is the index to the character and condition of the wearer—a proof of taste and sense, in fact. A good hat shows that a man has a proper respect for the prevailing fashion of progress in the customs of civilised society. Walker's Half-Guinea Hats are unequalled in quality and style; the shapes being in every variety, are suitable to all comers. To improve the memory, it would be well to repeat frequently that WALKER'S HAT MANUFACTORY is at No. 49, Crawford-street, corner of Seymour-place, Marylebone. [Advertisement.]

## Foreign News.

### FRANCE.

The Prince Imperial is to be taught printing, and a press has been set up for his use in the Tuilleries. M. Forestier, junior, formerly a printer at Montauban, is to be his tutor.

A Paris letter contains the following:—"For the moment, Bismarck, the Exhibition, and the Luxembourg, all hide their diminished heads before one of those Eliza Grimwood murders in which the public take a morbid interest. On driving down from the Northern Railway the traveller used to be dragged through a labyrinth of foul and narrow streets, in the midst of which the filthiest and narrowest was the Rue Neuve Coquenard. The spacious, noble, thoroughfare the Rue Lafayette now leads the traveller direct from the railway station to the Boulevards, and the Rue Neuve Coquenard will in its turn disappear before the Edile's taste for improvements. The street has a bad name, which it well deserves, as it is almost exclusively consecrated to the social evil. One of these unfortunate wretches bounded joyously into her abode last night with a man in tow. As she passed by the concierge, she triumphantly remarked, 'See what a fine bouquet this swell has given me.' The 'swell' retired unseen, but as the woman did not reappear this morning, and the neighbours could gain no admission, the police burst open the doors, and the poor creature was found hacked to death, lying in a pool of blood, and all her little spoils, hoards, and trinkets carried off. The room was literally ransacked, and the murderer before leaving had carefully performed his ablutions, that no trace of the crime might remain on his hands or garments. These mysterious murders always excite great interest in Paris, from the difficulty of detection. The man Philippe who is now in prison, charged with the murder of seventeen women of the town, had enjoyed a long career of immunity; and, as he says, he attributes his detection at last to an 'oversight.' A man is already in custody; but as there is no one to identify him, as his victim cannot testify against him, how is the crime to be brought home?"

### FEARFUL AFFRAY WITH LIONS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Era* thus describes a terrible scene in the circus:—

"On Sunday, the 3rd of June, the Cirque des Champs Elysees was more than usually crowded, especially by females, as it was not only a *fete* day, but a report had also been spread abroad that the lions were more than usually savage. Indeed, many of their keepers refused to approach their den. No wonder, then, that the fair daughters of Eve flocked here on this occasion to satisfy their curiosity. The horsemanship, the facades of the clowns (who, by-the-by, are all Englishmen), and the athletes, had elicited the usual applause of an audience who evidently came to see something more exciting than mere riding and tumbling, when the clock struck ten, and, to the delight of all, the large cage, containing five lions, was wheeled into the centre of the arena. These sovereigns of the forest fully justified the report that had gone forth. They flew about their den, uttering the most savage cries. Not an unrouged female present preserved her colour. Immediately after them came, with a smile on his countenance, the bold Batty, the celebrated 'lion tamer.' He nodded carelessly to several of his friends around him, and the next moment this daring Englishman, wholly regardless of the fierce looks of the lions, armed only with a whip, stepped cheerfully into the cage, and, regardless of the menacing looks of the brutes around, began to go through his usual performances."

"He was in the act of applying his whip to a lioness, who sulkily refused to jump over the tamer's head, as usual, when suddenly the ferocious animal turned upon him, clawed his face and forehead, and burying her talons in Batty's shoulder, tore off the flesh, at the same time dragging her prostrate victim (for by this time she had pulled him to the ground) into the centre of the den. The other four lions, hitherto spectators, seeing their ruler's blood flow, his flesh lacerated, his garments torn, at once joined the lioness in her assault, and attacked her unhappy victim, who though thus completely in their power, never for one moment lost his presence of mind, and seemingly less excited than the audience around him, kept the five lions at bay with his powerful horse-whip. Although he must momentarily have expected to have been torn to pieces, covered with blood, writhing in pain, he still retained his self-possession. How can I attempt to describe the scene at this moment? The morbid feelings which had attracted the female portion of the spectators to see this spectacle now completely vanished; they all screamed out in general chorus, endeavouring to get away and avoid seeing the fearful sight of a man torn to pieces by wild beasts. Their Roman stoicism gave way at once to French feeling, and they loudly besought the gentlemen around them to assist the struggling victim. A few uttered prayers, a still fewer number succeeded in getting away. The men present called loudly for help; they felt keenly for poor Batty; but they feared to approach the spot. The roars of the animals, the angry tones of their victim, the ferocious grin of the lions displaying their fearful tusks, might well appal them. Even the veteran Zouave, covered with medals for his deeds of daring, turned pale with horror. At length—that is to say, in a minute or two, though it seemed an age to the horror-stricken spectators—a crowd of grooms and keepers rushed in, armed with pitchforks, lances, and bars of iron, with which they attacked the infuriated brutes, who, turning on their new assailants, would have broken the bars of the cage to get at them. For an instant their whole attention was directed to their new foe, and of this momentary diversion the indomitable lion tamer took advantage, and, to the surprise of all, sprang suddenly to his feet. Cries now resounded on every side, calling on him to leave the den; but, though evidently weakened and pale by the loss of blood, he at once attacked his wild subjects, and by his stentorian voice of command and the strongly applied castigation of his whip, reduced them into surlly obedience. Then and then only did our brave countryman allow himself to be led forth and placed under medical care. Such was the scene I witnessed. The denouement I fear will prove sad. The medical men attending Batty have fears that mortification may set in. May they prove false prophets."

**IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS!**—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?—If so, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately; this preparation, which has been in use in America over thirty years, and very highly recommended by medical men, is now sold in this country, with full directions on the bottle. It is pleasant to take, and safe in all cases; it soothes the child, and gives it rest; softens the gums, and allays all pain; relieves wind in the stomach, and regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery or diarrhoea, whether it arises from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and see that "Curtis and Perkins, New York and London," is on the outside wrapper. Price 1s. 4d. per bottle. Sold by chemists everywhere. Principal Office, 295, High Holborn, London. [Advertisement.]



## Notes of the Week.

On Saturday an inquest was held at 193, Adelaide-road, St. John's Wood, on William Spilling, an officer in the 14th Light Dragoons. He had been married about ten months, and his conduct has lately been so extraordinary and violent that his wife was afraid to remain in the house. On the previous Thursday night she went to her brother's in Belgrave-park, and slept there. The deceased came home, and asked where his wife was. The next morning, after breakfast, he went out, and upon returning in half an hour he again asked if his wife had returned. Upon being informed that she had not he muttered something to himself, and then went out into the garden and shot himself with a pistol through the head. Verdict, "Suicide while of unsound mind."

At half-past nine o'clock on Sunday night an accident took place on the Thames, at London-bridge, near the centre arch of the bridge, by which three young women and a man lost their lives. The Eagle, Margate steamer, had discharged her passengers at Fresh Wharf, and the chief mate, who had charge of the vessel, had steamed out to the centre arch, with the intention of dropping down with the tide to their usual berthing place, off the Custom House, when suddenly a waterman's boat, rowed by two men, and having three women and a man seated in the stern, was observed coming under the arch with a strong ebb tide at a fast pace. The crew of the Eagle, seeing the boat would come in contact with their vessel, shouted to the men in the boat to warn them of their danger. This appeared to terrify the women, who jumped up in the boat and screamed frantically. There is no doubt the men also became alarmed, and were unable to stop the way the boat had on her, accelerated as it was by a rapid ebb tide, for in a moment it ran into the stem of the Eagle with such force that she went down, throwing the whole party into the water. Immediately several life buoys and ropes were thrown overboard from the Eagle to the drowning people, and the accident having been witnessed by the pierman on Fresh Wharf a boat was also sent to their assistance. The shrieks of the poor women for several minutes were most piteous. They could be plainly seen by several hundred people on London-bridge being carried down the stream. The two watermen saved themselves by getting hold of the life lines thrown from the Eagle, and were picked up by the boat from the shore, but the women and their companions were all drowned. The man is supposed to have caught hold of the paddles of the steamer, which, being in motion at the time, must have killed him immediately. About an hour afterwards the body of one of the women was picked up lower down the river and taken ashore. It has been identified as that of a girl named Sewell, aged nineteen. The other women were about the same age. They all resided with their parents at Rotherhithe. They left Rotherhithe on Sunday forenoon, at the flood, for a trip up to Kew, and returned with the ebb tide.

On Monday, Mr. Payne, deputy coroner, held an inquiry at the White Horse Tavern, Fetter-lane, respecting the death of Thomas Burges, aged thirty-two. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been a dancing-master in Manchester, and afterwards a supernumerary at the Italian Opera. He lodged at the White Horse, Fetter-lane, and was at times, it appeared, without sufficient food. On the previous Friday he was in bed ill; on Saturday he was found insensible, and 9.30 Dr. Stone was called to see him. He said his illness was caused by laudanum poisoning, and asked who would pay if he attended him. He asked the landlord, Mr. Payne, if he would pay the fee. Mr. Payne said he would not. Dr. Stone then left, telling Mr. Payne to send for the parish doctor. Mr. Webb, the relieving-officer, was then sent to for a medical order, and he gave one signed "Webb, M.D.," and did not state in it that it was an urgent case or one of poison. It was sent to Dr. Reed, the parish surgeon, who got it in the "usual course" and went his rounds. At two a message was sent to him stating the urgency of the case. He then went to the White Horse, but the deceased was then dead. Three bottles that had contained laudanum were found under his pillow. They had been purchased in Manchester. Dr. Reed said the post mortem examination showed that deceased died from opium poisoning. He was suffering from disease of the lungs, and it was possible that he might have taken the laudanum to alleviate pain. Immediate measures should certainly have been adopted with a view to save the deceased's life when he was first discovered to be labouring under the influence of poison, but even if that had been done it was not certain his life would have been saved. The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from laudanum poisoning, but whether the death was caused by design or accident there was no evidence to show;" and they appended to their verdict the expression of their opinion, "That the medical orders granted by relieving-officers ought to be more explicit, and that in all such cases the word 'urgent' should be written on the order; and the jurors further say that they regret that Dr. Stone did not give more attention to the deceased when he was called in to attend him."

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.**—The new Atlantic cable is completed, and it has been arranged that the Great Eastern, with this and the remains of the old line on board, shall sail from Sheerness on Saturday, the 30th instant. Stopping for a time to coal at Beershaven, she will reach Valentia about the second week of July, and the shore end of the cable having been connected with the main line, the operation of laying will be commenced. The big ship will first lay the new cable from the Irish coast to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; and assuming this to be successfully done, and telegraphic communication established, she will then steam back to the middle of the Atlantic, and attempt to pick up the cable lost overboard in July last. The 1,200 miles of cable now lying on the bed of the Atlantic are to be connected with the 1,100 miles left on board; and, if all goes well, the ship is to retrace her course to Trinity Bay, and so complete a double line of union between the two continents. The new cable differs from the old in only two particulars. The conductor, it will be remembered, is composed of seven copper wires—six round ones—each wire separately embedded in Chatterton's compound, and the whole surrounded by layers of gutta percha, so as to form a "core" half an inch thick; this, again, is further protected by ten solid iron wires, each covered with five strands of Manila yarn, the wires being laid spirally round the core. In the old cable the yarn was tarred; in the new it is left white, to decrease weight and facilitate the discovery of foreign substances, and the iron wires have been galvanized. This year 2,780 miles of cable will be shipped, to complete both lines, the length put on board last year being 2,300 miles.

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents Eightpence per lb. Cheaper. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—[Advertisement]

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

## DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Lords the Bishop of London presented a petition from Miss Burdett Coutts, complaining that in the case of certain colonial bishoprics, to the establishment of which she had been a liberal contributor, there had been a diversion of the funds from the objects for which they were raised. The petition was deemed of sufficient importance to be read by the clerk at the table, and a debate followed, in the course of which the Archbishop of Canterbury remarked that the problem to be solved was how, after the recent decision of the Privy Council, the connection between the mother Church and the Church in the colonies could be maintained. After that decision there could be no doubt that the colonial Church was effectually severed from the supremacy of the Brown, and the only way to remedy the evil which had been produced in consequence was to legislate upon the subject. Earl Grey considered that if the doctrines and formularies of the Established Church were to be preserved it was necessary to maintain the supremacy of the Crown over every branch of the Church. He recommended that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into the actual position and condition of the colonial bishoprics. Earl Russell, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Houghton, and the Duke of Argyll having delivered their opinions on the subject, the discussion was brought to a close by a notice from the Archbishop of York that he should move for a select committee to inquire into the connection between the colonial Church and the Church at home.

In the House of Commons, after some preliminary business, the house went into committee on the Government Reform Bill, when Lord Dunkellin proceeded to move the amendment of which he had given notice, to the effect that the occupation franchise in boroughs should be based upon the rateable, instead of the rental value. The noble lord commended his proposition to the favour and support of the house by arguing that a system of voting founded upon rating would be alike convenient and constitutional, and that the rate-book would furnish a self-acting and self-adjusting register, free from all political influence. He did not ask the house to fix any particular amount of rating value; but if his amendment were agreed to, he did not think "seven pounds" would be a proper figure, and he should be prepared to consider a lower amount as a rating franchise. The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out, as among his reasons for opposing the amendment, that a rateable value was now for the first time proposed in this country as the basis of the political franchise, that it was a test false in principle, was constructed for a different purpose and went to a different end, namely, local taxation, and involved inequalities which arose sometimes from caprice and sometimes from necessity. Mr. Henley preferred the rateable to the rental value, on the ground that everybody knew what the former was and could appeal against it, whereas no one could know anything about the gross estimated yearly value. If, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted, the rating column was sufficient for every local purpose, surely it was equally so for the borough franchise. Before the rateable value could be acted upon it must be published in every parish in the union, and every ratepayer would have power to go before the valuation or assessment committee and appeal, not only against his being assessed too high himself, but against his neighbour being rated too low. Moreover, rating was preferable to rental, because it represented that upon which the money was actually paid. The committee divided—

For Lord Dunkellin's amendment ... ..	315
Against ... ..	304

Majority against the Government ... .. 11

The announcement of the numbers was received with the most tremendous cheering, which was repeated for several minutes.

## RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

It is understood that in consequence of the defeat sustained by the Ministry on Monday night their resignation has been placed in the hands of the Queen. The arrangements made in consequence will not be known till Monday.

**A SPANISH BULL-FIGHT.**—The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 9th gives an account of some recent bull-fights at Algeciras. The "bulls on the first day were good, on the second excellent." The narrative proceeds:—"Tato, an espada, whose name stands high in the profession, was, we regret to say, suffering from a wound which he had inflicted on himself with his own sword at a recent bull-fight at Cadiz. His leg was swathed in bandages, and he was so evidently lame the first day that we were not surprised that he was absent the second. El Regatero, the second matador, was not in good form and was unlucky in many of his strokes. The shouts of the spectators, who on one occasion called for another matador, seemed to incite him to higher efforts, and he killed the fourth bull on the second day with a blow which was exceedingly well aimed. The cleverness of the chulo 'El Cuco' was only equalled by his consummate boldness; and some of his dexterous feats, such as scraping the sand in the ring up into the bull's face, were so daring as to meet with much well-deserved applause. Calderon of Alcala proved himself to be a picador of extraordinary mettle; he took several heavy falls as mere child's play, and was eminently successful in turning the bull in several desperate charges. On the first day the ring was well filled; on the second it was crammed to overflowing with the usual spectators of a bull-fight in this neighbourhood. In the 'sombra' British bonnets and British officers with 'puggarees' as their hats shared the aristocratic shade with the 'blue blooded' ones of Spain. Opposite, in the full blaze of the brilliant, many coloured 'sol,' crimson fajas, gay fans perpetually in motion, bright red and yellow handkerchiefs, contrasted sharply with the clean white tunics of the British private. Here, side by side by some smart 'majo' with his peeled stick sat a grave Sawney in a kilt; there some leery gunner ogled the 'sovia' of an 'adiconada,' who was too much wrapped up in the 'function' to notice any poaching on his own preserves; water carriers, at students for John Philip, threaded the densely packed throng, and sprucely-dressed soldiers of the Guardia Civil watched carefully over the public peace. The 'entrada' was as usual, magnificent, and Tato's cloak, a present from her most Catholic Majesty, quite superb. The pageantry and gaudy display, the dazzling coup d'œil of the ring as it first struck the observer with its glittering, heaving mass of colours, was splendid in the extreme. These, however, are but the tinsel robes which deck the skeleton." The *Chronicle* then proceeds to denounce this kind of amusement, out of consideration for the horses which take part in it, and which are almost certain to be disembowelled by the bulls.

**TWO SHILLING PRIZE GOLD PENCIL CASE.** 2½ inches long, with a reserve of leads, real stone seals, rings to attach them to chain, and free by return of post for 26 stamps. PARKER, J. Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W. N.B.—The whole stock of watches and jewellery at a great discount; 2s. taken off every 20s. and 1s. 6d. off every 10s. purchase. Watch, clock, and jewellery price-list one stamp. The proprietor removing to Oxford-street. —[Advertisement.]

## COUNTRY SKETCHES.—EDINBURGH.

The city of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, lies within about two miles of the southern shores of the Firth of Forth, in the direction of north-north-west from London, and at a direct distance of 325 miles from that city, or 398 by railway. The city is most picturesquely situated on two ridges of hills, the more elevated of which is occupied by the Old Town, with houses of unusual height, and terminating on the west with the bold rocky eminence of the Castle Hill, 434 feet above the sea. Between the Old and the New Town lies a deep ravine, which has been converted into gardens, and is crossed at two different points, by a spacious bridge and an earthen mound. The New Town, to the north and north-westward, consists of wide and open streets, with numerous squares, terraces, and crescents, and presents features of great architectural beauty. On this latter side, Edinburgh slopes towards a small stream called the Water of Leith, which washes its northern and western outskirts. In the north-east part of the city is the Calton Hill, 355 feet above the sea; and separated by the valley in which Holyrood is situated, from Salisbury Crag, the highest point of which is Arthur's Seat, 822 feet above the sea. The whole city is about seven miles in circuit, but a large portion of the ground within these limits is unoccupied by houses.

Edinburgh is chiefly distinguished as a seat of learning; it possesses a university, which holds a distinguished rank for the cultivation of general literature and science, besides numerous other literary and scientific institutions. Of its public libraries, that called the Advocates' Library contains upwards of 150,000 volumes. The Castle of Edinburgh, which occupies an area of seven acres, and the ancient royal palace of Holyrood House, are its two most celebrated structures. This city is the seat of the supreme Courts of Law for Scotland.

## TOWN SKETCHES.—KENSINGTON GARDENS.

THESE delightful gardens, which include an area of above 350 acres, did not, when purchased by William III., soon after his accession, exceed 26 acres. Previous to 1705 Kensington Gardens did not extend farther north than the conservatory; and the eastern boundary was nearly in the line of the broad walk which crosses before the east front of the palace. The kitchen-gardens, which formerly extended northward towards the gravel-pits, and the 30 acres north of the conservatory, added by Queen Anne to the pleasure-grounds, may have been the 55 acres "detached and severed from the park, lying in the north-west corner thereof," granted in the 16th of Charles II. to Hamilton, Ranger of the Park, and Birch, Auditor of Exchequer, the same to be walled and planted with "pippins and red-streaks," on condition of their furnishing apples or cider for the king's use. At the end of the avenue leading from the south front of the palace to the wall on the Kensington-road, is a large and lofty architectural alcove, built by Queen Anne's orders; so that Kensington Palace, in her reign, seems to have stood in the midst of fruit and pleasure gardens, with pleasant alcoves on the west and south, and a stately conservatory on the east, the whole confined between the Kensington and Uxbridge roads, the west side of Palace Green, and the broad walk before the east front of the palace.

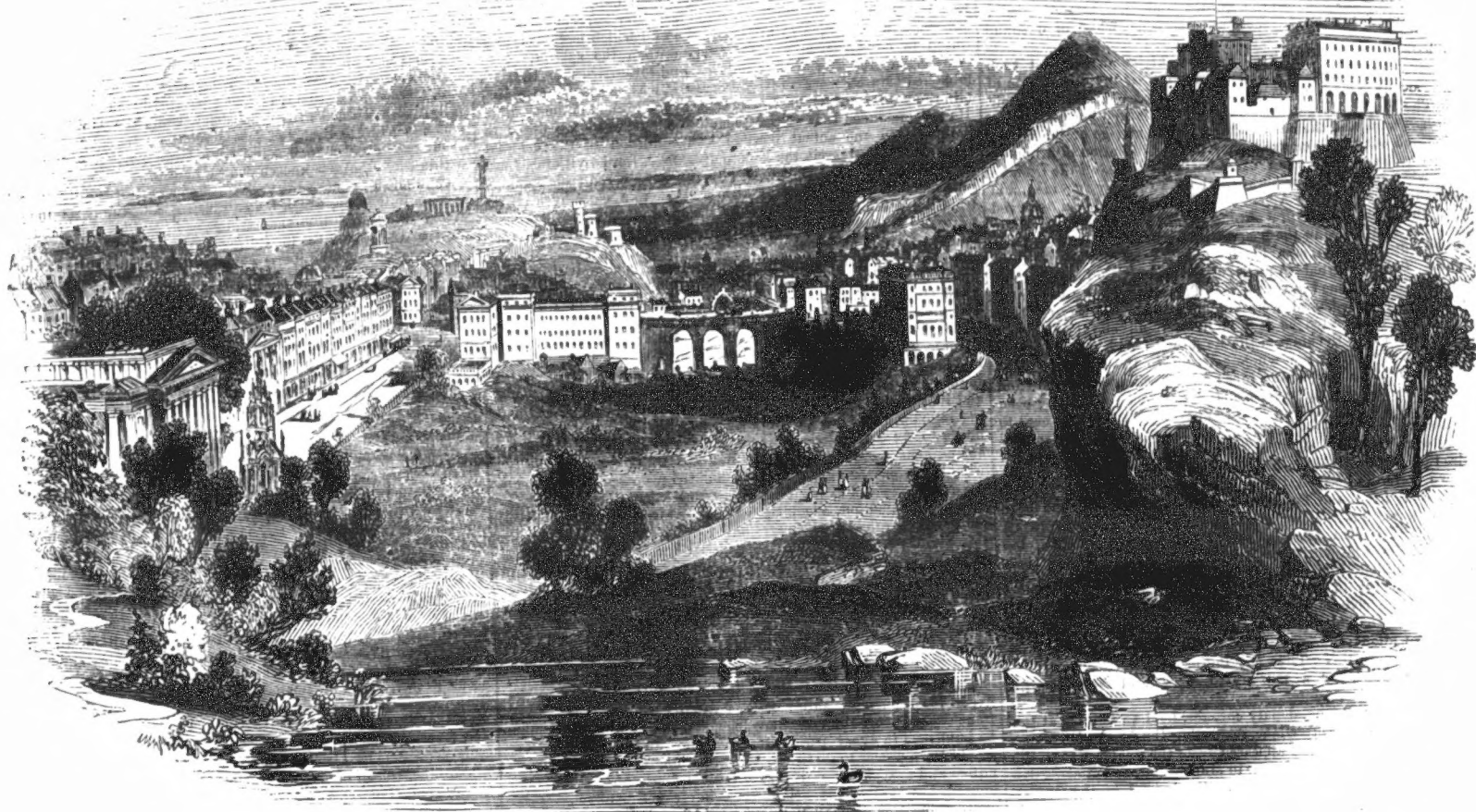
Caroline, Queen of George II., added to the gardens nearly 300 acres from Hyde-park, and had a canal formed at the cost of 6,000*l.*; whilst with the soil dug was raised a mound to the south-east, with a revolving prospect-house. The gardens were planted and laid out by Bridgeman, who banished verdant sculpture, but adhered to straight walks and clipped hedges, varied with a wilderness and open groves.

Of late years Kensington Gardens have been greatly improved by drainage, relaying out, and the removal of walls and substitution of open iron railing. Viewed from near the palace, eastward are three avenues through dense masses of ancient trees. Immediately in front of the palace is a quaintly-designed flower-garden, between which and Kensington are some stately old elm-trees. The broad walk, 50 feet in breadth, was once the fashionable promenade. On the southern margin of the gardens is a walk, bordered by the newer and rarer kind of shrubs, each labelled with its Latin and English name, and its country. The most picturesque portion of the gardens, however, is at the entrance from near the bridge over the Serpentine, where is a delightful walk east of the water, beneath some noble old Spanish chestnut-trees. The elegant stone bridge across the west end of the Serpentine was designed by Sir John Rennie in 1826, and cost 36,500*l.* The magnificent Coalbrookdale iron gates (from the Great Exhibition of 1851) are erected adjoining the southern lodge; an engraving of them will be found on page

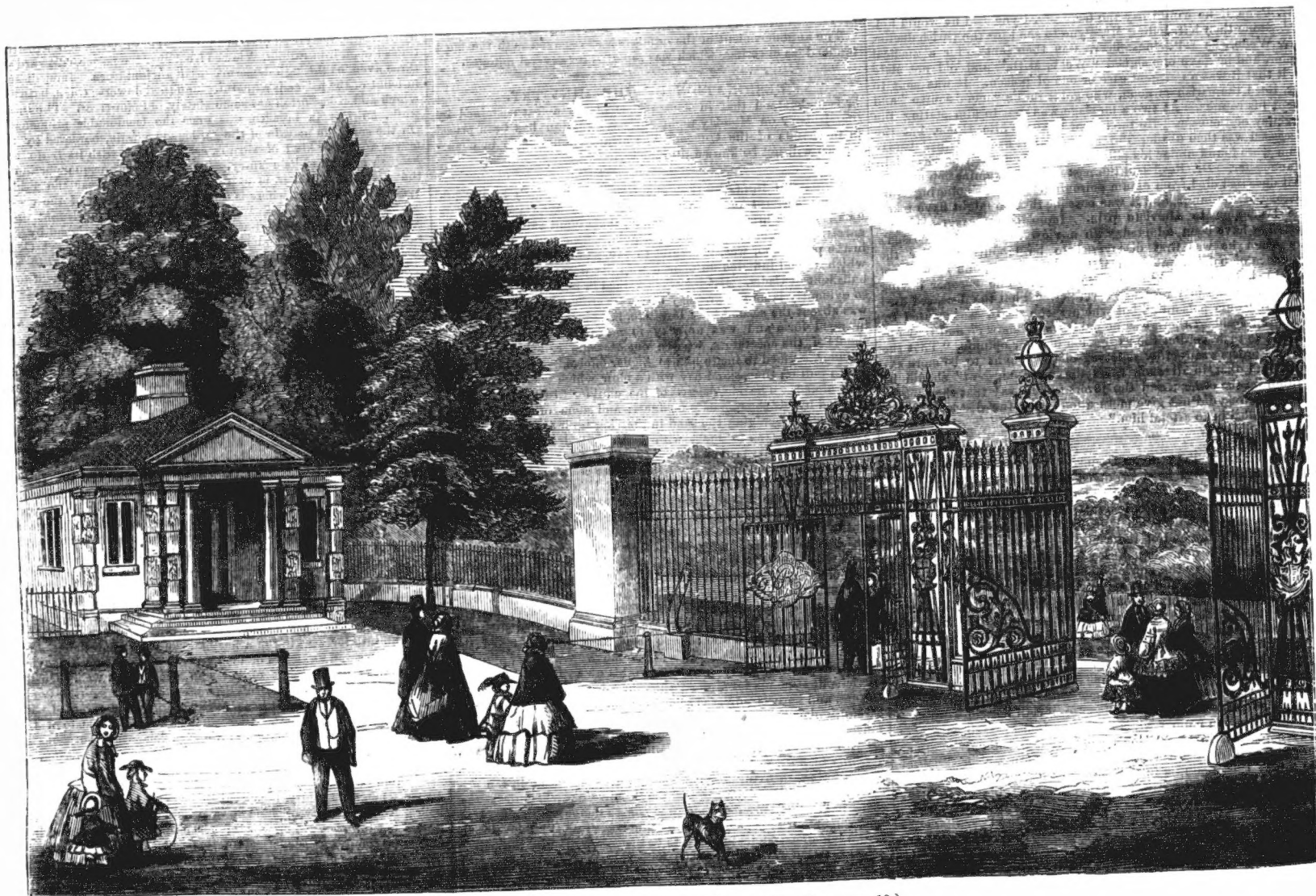
**THE END OF A USEFUL LIFE.**—With the utmost regret, we announce the death of Miss Lucy Neville, head nurse at the Lincoln County Hospital, which took place on Wednesday week. The event deserves more than a passing notice, for Miss Neville was no ordinary young lady. She was the daughter of the Rev. C. Neville, of Thorney, a descendant of one of the oldest county families; but, though brought up amidst all the accustomed refinements of her position in society, she preferred to devote herself to the employment which, of all others, is most suitable to women—nursing the sick. Accordingly she became a member of the society to which is entrusted the entire charge of the nursing at King's College Hospital, London, and while there obtained the highest commendations and certificates of her great ability as a nurse from Mr. Ferguson and the other celebrated surgeons attached to that hospital. Shortly after the reformation in the system of nursing in our own hospital by the committee of the Ladies' Nursing Fund was established, Miss Neville was appointed head nurse, and it is not too much to say that the present satisfactory state of the nursing within its walls is in a very great measure due to the tact, energy, good temper, and zeal which she showed in the discharge of her duties. Those only who are acquainted with the interior working of a hospital can fully appreciate the responsibilities and anxieties of such a position, and the self-denying life required on the part of her who would fill it well. On the 22nd of May, Miss Neville left the hospital on a short leave of absence, in order to attend her sister's wedding, and returned with a bad cold and sore throat. Ulceration set in, and in spite of the skill and unremitting attention of the physicians and surgeons of the hospital, she sank rapidly, and died, after great suffering, at midnight on Wednesday week. Such characters are rare, and not easily replaced. It has pleased God to terminate her useful life at a time when, apparently, it can but ill be spared. We have many ladies in the county of Lincoln of whose names we are justly proud, but few that can claim a higher place in our esteem, few that more justly deserve our admiration, few that will be remembered with more affectionate regret than the name of Lucy Neville, the hospital nurse.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

**EXCELLENT PRIZE MEDAL FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERY MACHINES** for every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Whight and Mann, 143, Holborn Bars, London. Manufactory, Ipswich.—[Advertisement.]





COUNTRY SKETCHES.—VIEW OF EDINBURGH. (See page 19.)



TOWN SKETCHES.—KENSINGTON GATE. (See page 19.)



INVASION OF CANADA  
BY THE FENIANS.

THE following letter from America appeared in the columns of a daily contemporary:—

"On Thursday night last, under cover of the darkness, about twelve hundred Fenians managed to cross the Niagara River at Fort Erie, which has for years been dismantled. Colonel O'Neill was in command of this detachment. Colonel O'Neill spent Friday in arranging his 'forces' for an advance, and early on Saturday morning pushed out towards Ridgway, first making a feint as if designing a demonstration against Chippewa. Meanwhile the Canadian authorities had been improving their time to the utmost. As soon as the news of the landing of the Fenians was received at Toronto, the 16th Regulars, quartered at Hamilton, and the 45th at Toronto, were at once put under marching orders, and embarked for Port Colborne, in addition to two batteries of Royal Artillery and the 'Queen's Own' Volunteers of Toronto, Lieutenant Colonel Dennison commanding, and the 13th battalion, Colonel Barker commanding. These troops were despatched to St. Catherine's, on the Great Western Railway, and thence were sent to Port Colborne via the Welland Canal. Immediately upon their arrival at Port Colborne they were billeted on the inhabitants, and as early as two o'clock on Saturday morning many were on the march to meet the invaders. Supposing that they had gone towards Chippewa, the two battalions of regulars were sent in that direction, while the volunteers were detailed to keep open communication with Port Colborne. By this arrangement, which was purely accidental, and rather founded upon the manifest probabilities of the case, the volunteers were brought into collision unexpectedly with the Fenians. The outlaws, instead of pushing towards Chippewa, turned off towards the interior, striking for Ridgway. After a brief conflict between the Fenian pickets and those of the 'Queen's Own' Volunteers, the former fell back and took position behind a swamp. Interpreting the retrograde movement as a retreat, the volunteers charged impetuously, but were received with so hot a fire that their line was speedily broken, and sent back in confusion, which was turned into a rout by a counter-charge made by the Fenians. The volunteers left behind them their reg-

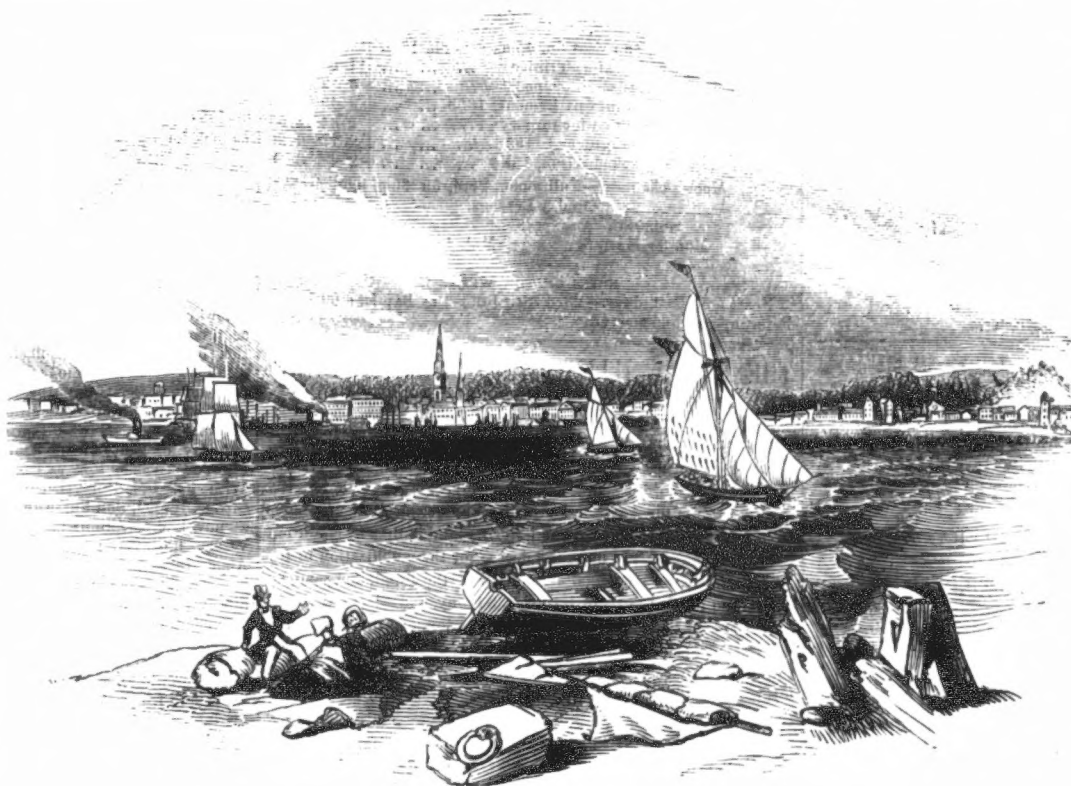
mental standard, which was carried off. After this encounter the Fenians retired at once to Fort Erie, their 'base of operations,' giving as an excuse the self-evident fact that to advance would be madness when the British forces were accumulating so rapidly in their front. Saturday night, at a preconcerted signal, two tug-boats passed over from the American side of the river to Fort Erie, took on board the discomfited Fenians and were returning with their precious freight in tow, when the steamer Michigan overhauled the tugs, and relieved them of the retreating army of invasion. Five or six hundred of the outlaws were then taken prisoners."

The Boston Journal of the 6th inst., says:—

"Colonel John O'Neill, the 'hero of Fort Erie,' has been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, for [the gallant and] able manner in which he handled the forces under his command, and for routing double the number of British troops at the battle of Limestone Ridge, Upper Canada, on June 1, 1866. When Major-

come to grief if he made [the attempt. A large number of Fenians are known to be in Montreal, and in constant communication with their leaders. The mayor has compelled all the police to take the oath, and some refusing to do so, have been dismissed. It appears that the English military authorities are resolved to punish the captured victims of the Fenian cause with the utmost severity, for a despatch from Buffalo states that one Fenian was shot on Monday evening, after having been tried by drum-head court-martial, and another was to be executed yesterday morning in the same manner. The hundreds of enthusiastic young men who are rushing into this wild scheme are probably not aware that they are committing a very great crime, as well as political error. The United States and Canada and England are at peace, and those who wilfully violate our neutrality laws will be held amenable to the laws of the land, the penalty for [the violation of which is a heavy fine and several years' imprisonment."

Gen. Meade arrived at Ogdensburg on Monday afternoon, he was enthusiastically received and welcomed by many of the citizens of the place. On the subject of Fenian matters he is very reticent, but states that the troops are there to prevent any incursion of Fenians from this side. On Monday evening, about ten o'clock, he was serenaded, and in a short speech which he made he thanked the citizens for the favour which they showed him, and after a few complimentary remarks excused himself, without giving any information about his plan or the action of the Government. General Sweeney was on the same train with General Meade, and was enthusiastically received by many of the old soldiers formerly under his command. Whenever the train stopped he was recognised and repeatedly cheered. At Watertown, N.Y., during a brief stop, he was recognised by the United States District-Attorney Dart, who immediately proposed to arrest him. He hurried on the cars, and consulted General Meade upon the subject, but receiving no countenance or encouragement in that quarter, he feared to make the attempt, and indeed, without a strong force to aid him, it would have been rather a dangerous experiment. General Sweeney was made aware of what was contemplated, but took it very coolly, merely remarking that Dart would



THE FENIAN RAID INTO CANADA.—VIEW OF TORONTO.



THE CONTINENTAL WAR.—PREPARING DEFENCES AT FRANKFORT. (See page 17.)



THE PETITION FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN.—This petition, which was presented in the House of Commons with a list of names attached to it, has been printed in pamphlet form. It states that high authorities having laid down that the possession of property carries with it the right of representation, the admission of some holders of property to this right and the exclusion of others is anomalous; and as the participation of women in the Government is consistent with the principles of the British constitution, they being capable of sovereignty and eligible for various public offices, the petitioners pray the house to consider the expediency of providing for the representation of all householders without distinction of sex, who may possess the necessary property or rental qualification. The petition bears, among other things, the names of Mrs. Alford, the Countess d'Avigdor, Mrs. J. Cairnes, Mrs. W. B. Carpenter, Rachel Chadwick, Mary Ann Gaskell, Lady Goldsmid, Isa Craig Knox, Lady Anna Gordon Langton, Hon. Mrs. Thomas Liddell, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Mary Somerville, Caroline Stansfeld, Anna Swanwick, Susan Winkworth, &c.



## General News.

RECENTLY, a torpedo, which was sunk in Charleston Harbour three years ago, exploded in eight fathoms of water. It is said to have lifted an immense volume of water, and presented a grand appearance.

Just before his death General Scott addressed his ostler, saying, "James, how is the horse?" "He is well, general." "Take care of him, James," said Scott. These were the last words of the aged warrior.—*American Paper.*

AUSTRALIAN TURTLE.—An enormous turtle was caught recently on the Hunter, on the flats near Tomago. It measured seven feet in length, and weighed about 700lbs. A still larger one has since been found in the harbour of Newcastle.—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

The annual prize offered by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to female members of institutions in union with the Metropolitan Adult Education Association has been awarded to Ellen Woolard, a domestic servant of Lambeth, who has passed a satisfactory examination in plain needlework and elementary knowledge.

The death of the Earl of Rosslyn occurred on Saturday. Deceased was a lieutenant-general in the army, had been Master of the Buckhounds to the Queen from September, 1841, to July, 1846, and from February to December, 1852; and had been Under Secretary at War in March, 1859. The title descends to his son, Lord Loughborough, now thirty-three years of age.

The distinction of the Second Class of the Bath, or K.C.B., is about to be conferred on the Hon. John H.T. Manners-Sutton, the new Governor of Victoria; Sir Alexander Malet, her Majesty's minister at Frankfurt; and the Hon. Charles Murray, her Majesty's minister at Dresden.

It having come to the knowledge of the Lords of the Admiralty that the state of discipline prevailing on board her Majesty's ship Gauges, training-ship, at Falmouth, was not of a satisfactory character, their lordships intimated, on the 10th instant, their intention to supersede both the commander and, the first lieutenant.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

We are glad to learn that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has made a rule under which the proceeds of the commissions of officers selling out while under age are to be handed over to their parents and guardians, and not to themselves. This regulation will have a good effect in checking the evils inflicted on youths in the army by money-lenders and other social pests of a similar description.

A BRIGHTON correspondent says:—"I saw the Brighton coach for London start on Thursday. It is called the 'Old Times.' There were seven passengers outside—viz., one lady and six gentlemen; and two ladies inside. Its departure from Brighton causes quite a sensation. It runs to London in five hours, and changes horses five times. I hear that London coaches at other parts in the south are about to be started for the summer months for passengers who would like to see the country during the most beautiful part of the year, and who are not bound to time."

A LETTER from Calcutta says:—"An opera company from Trieste is delighting the Calcutta people with the master-pieces of Verdi and Rossini, though the Town-hall defies all acoustic principles, and the stage would disgrace a booth at a fair. The tickets are 1*l.* each, and the heat reminds the enchanted listener of a Turkish bath. Till the singers go up to Simla the fortunate people there complain of the intolerable dulness."

## THE REPORT OF THE JAMAICA COMMISSION.

The official report of the Jamaica commissioners was presented to both houses of parliament on Monday. It is a lengthy document, but its "conclusions" occupy less than a page. The total number of deaths caused by those engaged in the suppression of the rebellion amounted to 439; the total number of dwellings burned to 1,000; and the number flogged, although uncertain, cannot have been less, the commissioners think, than 600. Their "conclusions" are, in brief, as follows:—

That the disturbances were owing to a planned resistance to lawful authority; that the causes leading to it were manifold, but were principally a desire to obtain land without rent, want of confidence in the legal tribunals in disputes affecting the negroes, personal hostility, and a wish for the death or expulsion of the whites; that although the original design was conceived in the parish of St. Thomas, it spread with singular rapidity over the island, so that had more than a momentary success been obtained by the insurgents a fearful loss of life and property would have attended their suppression; that praise is due to Governor Eyre for the skill, promptitude, and vigour which he manifested during the early stages of the insurrection, to the exercise of which qualities its speedy termination is in a great degree to be attributed; that the military and naval operations were prompt and judicious—but that the continuance of martial law was longer than necessary; that the punishments inflicted were excessive; that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; that the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous; and that the burning of 1,000 houses was wanton and cruel. The report is signed "H. K. Storks, Lieut.-General; Russell Gurney, and J. B. Maule," with "Charles S. Roundell, Secretary," and it is dated April 9th, 1866.

The report is accompanied by a long despatch from Mr. Cardwell to Sir Henry Storks, dated Monday, expressive of the opinion of her Majesty's Government upon the facts elicited by the commissioners, and announcing that under the circumstances they do not think it advisable to reinstate Mr. Eyre in his government.

DOCTORS ON STRIKE.—Medicine is on strike. The Lancashire and Cheshire branch of the British Medical Association has dealt a blow for the rights of physic. It has inserted the name of an influential firm in the "black book," and issued instructions to medical students not to enter its service until the abuses of which they complain are rectified. "The employer upon whom the medical society has placed its ban is the British Government, which is charged not only with being a hard master as regards terms of emolument, but of being culpably indifferent to the treatment of the most valuable, but too often the least valued, of its servants. This particular "strike" differs from many others in the fact that the faculty have substantial grounds of complaint, and that the extreme steps they are at length driven to take are justified by a provoking, long-continued inattention to fair and moderate requests. The treatment of the medical officers in the English army and navy is the foundation of an old story of unredressed grievances, a remedy for which, we hope, will be found now that the subject is being pressed upon the country in a new and more imperative shape.—*Liverpool Albion.*

## The Court.

The Queen and Court are residing at Balmoral. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Countess of Macclesfield, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and the Hon. E. Yorke in waiting, attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday.

On Monday evening, the Prince and Princess of Wales honoured the Earl and Countess of Dudley with their presence at a ball at their residence in Park-lane.

## Sporting.

## BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

THE anticipations which had been formed of a bad settling from the heavy betting at Stockbridge, from which the backers of horses suffered severely, were happily negated on Monday, there being a prompt supply of money to meet the engagements that had been entered into. So much time, however, was occupied in adjusting the accounts of four days' racing that scarcely any business was done on future events.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—9 to 2 agst Mr. Merry's Primate (t); 7 to 1 agst Mr. J. Palmer's Calithness (t 100 to 15); 7 to 1 agst Captain Gray's Windham (t); 100 to 12 agst Major Stapleton's Red Earl (t); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Osborne's Miss Haworth (t); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Masterman's Honesty (t); 15 to 1 agst Mr. Nicholl's Missile; 100 to 8 agst Mr. Peckett's Zenobia.

GOODWOOD STAKES.—7 to 1 agst Mr. Day's The Special (t); 12 to 1 agst Mr. Pryor's Othello (t); 100 to 8 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Slender (t).

DERBY.—18 to 1 agst Mr. Chaplin's Hermit (t); 20 to 1 agst Sir Joseph Hawley's The Palmer (t); 28 to 1 agst Sir Joseph Hawley's Red Shoes (t); 30 to 1 agst Mr. Padwick's Julius (t); 30 to 1 agst the Marquis of Hastings's Uncas (t); 50 to 1 agst Lord Burghley's Grand Cross; 2,000 to 40 agst Mr. A. Taylor's Adam Bede.

## THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

## GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This week opened exceedingly cold and stormy, and tender bedded out plants have suffered by the high winds and heavy rains. As soon as the weather is more favourable plant out chrysanthemums, stocks, &c.; put in cuttings of pansies, and gather seeds as they ripen from the very best flowers. Thin the buds of carnations, picotees, and pinks. Mulch the ground about dahlias with rotten dung, and trap for earwigs. Continue to peg down all plants that require it; support and regulate climbers; remove faded flowers, and see that all is orderly.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue to prick out young seedlings of every description and clear ground for winter crops. Turnips, carrots, and spinach may be sown early. Keep tomatoes well trained; plant out capsicum. Keep the hoe continually going to exterminate weeds, and keep the ground open between cabbages, beans, peas, &c.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Advantage should be taken in showery weather to remove the clay from grafts, where the growth on the scion requires the matting to be loosened. Destroy blight on apple trees with any hard brush. Lay runners of strawberries in small pots for forcing. Continue to prune and stop foreright shoots of wall trees.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF TWO LITTLE BOYS.—An inquest was held at Winsford, before Mr. Churton, coroner for the district, upon the bodies of William Anson, aged fourteen, and Thomas Oakes, aged ten, who had been sent to the works with the dinners of his cousin (the other deceased) and uncle, and that after dinner the two lads were playing by a huge pan, full of boiling salt. This pan is surrounded by hurdles at a distance of two or three yards, and within this space the lads were standing when a door that had been taken off its hinges, and laid against the hurdles, fell upon them and knocked them over the rim of the pan into the bubbling liquid. Their heartrending shrieks brought a man named Minshall to their assistance, and with very little delay he succeeded in getting Oakes out. He then fished Anson out, but the poor little fellow was quite dead, and so frightfully scalded that the flesh broke from his body. Oakes died within two hours of the accident. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A LADY AT GREENWICH.—Mr. C. J. Carttar, coroner, held an inquiry on Monday afternoon, at the Greenwich Union, into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Frances Henderson, aged fifty-two, a lady of independent property, of 223, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Pimlico, who was found dead, with her throat cut. It appeared that the deceased left home on the morning of Saturday, the 9th inst., for the purpose of calling upon various tradesmen, and ordering goods for the house, but she was never seen after that time. A few evenings since, Miss Wheeler, a young lady, resident at Greenwich, was walking through her father's grounds, known as "The Woodlands," and in a secluded spot her attention was attracted to a frog, and on looking down and along the grass, she saw what she took to be the body of a female, the face only being just visible. Having called assistance, a man went to the spot, and there found the deceased sitting on sloping ground, with her feet against a tree to prevent her from slipping, and with her throat cut, the windpipe being completely severed. In her right hand the deceased grasped tightly a pocket-knife, with which the injury had been inflicted, and in her possession were also found four phials, which had all contained laudanum and a tumbler, perfectly clean and dry. Mr. Cogan, surgeon, who was brought to the deceased, gave it as his opinion that life had been extinct four or five days. To have reached the spot the deceased had to cross a field and get over a fence; and before committing suicide she took off her bonnet and lace shawl, and placed a handkerchief in her lap. The handkerchief was found to be filled with blood, while the upper portion of the dress was very slightly soiled. No trace of poison was found in the body, though deceased had purchased laudanum at three druggists' shops at Greenwich. Evidence was given to show that she had exhibited a strangeness of manner of late, and her medical attendant added that the knife found in the hand of the deceased was one she prized as the only thing she had ever found. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicide while labouring under temporary derangement."

DR. BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORING INVALID AND INFANT'S FOOD, the Rev. Santa Arabia, yields thrice the nourishment of the best meat, and cures, without medicine or inconvenience, Dyspepsia (indigestion), Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Heartburn, Nervous, Bilious, Liver and Stomach complaints, and saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. 5*l.* 0*00* cures annually. Dr. Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1*s.* 1*d.*; 1*lb.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; 12*lbs.* 22*s.*; 24*lbs.* 40*s.* At all grocers.—[Advertisement.]

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON THE QUARRIES DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR, JUNE, 1855.

IN our last we gave a full-page illustration of the carrying of the Mamelon by the French during the Crimean war. On page 24 we give a full-page illustration of our share of the work during that momentous struggle.

As soon as the Mamelon was taken by the French, the order was given by Colonel Campbell for the small force told off for attacking the quarry to advance. One end of the quarry, that looking eastward in a direction towards the Malakoff Tower, was connected with three parallels which the Russians had dug in front of the most advanced works on Frenchman's Hill to prevent our further advance. The large rifle-pit which the Russians contrived to throw up after "Egerton's pit" had been taken from them, was connected with the foremost of these parallels. When the order was given for our attacking party to advance, the 88th and 7th rushed out from the right of the zigzag approach on the left of our advanced work, the men of the 47th and 49th regiments from the left of this approach. While some rushed up the hill towards the quarry, others took possession of the enemy's rifle-pit and advanced trench. It appeared that the Russians, on seeing the attack of the French against the Mamelon, had moved along their trenches towards the right.

Twice the Russians made head against the current, for they had a large mass of troops in reserve, covered by the guns of the Round Tower. Twice they were forced back by the onswEEPing flood of French, who fought as if they had eyes upon them to sketch the swift event in detail. For ten minutes or so the quick flash and roll of small arms had declared that the uncertain fight waxed and waned inside the enclosure. Then, the back door, if one may use a humble metaphor, was burst open.

Then, at last, the more hidden struggle of our own men in the hollow on the left came uppermost. They were right so far as the occupation and retention of the quarries were concerned, but had nevertheless to fight all night and repel six successive attacks of the Russians, who displayed the most singular pertinacity and recklessness of life. As it grew dark, our advanced battery under the Green Hill made very pretty practice, and a pretty spectacle, by slipping shells over our men's heads at the Russians. From the misshapen outline of the pits a fringe of fire kept blazing and sparkling in a waving sort of curve, just like a ring of gas illumination on a windy night. The attempt to retake them out of hand was desperately pushed, the Russians pouring in a most terrific discharge of musketry, which caused us no small loss, and as it came up the gorge, extending with the fresh wind, sounded in the distance like water gulped simultaneously from a thousand bottles.

During the night of the 8th repeated attacks, six in all, were made upon our men in the quarries, who defended their new acquisition with the utmost courage and pertinacity, and at a great sacrifice of life, against superior numbers, continually replenished. The strength of the party told off for the attack was in all only 1,000, of whom 600 were in support. At the commencement 200 only went in, and another 200 followed. More than once there was a fierce hand-to-hand fight in the position itself, and our fellows had frequently to dash out in front and take their assailants in flank. The most murderous sortie of the enemy took place about three in the morning; then the whole ravine was lighted up with a blaze of fire, and a storm of shot thrown in from the Strand Battery and every other spot within range. With a larger body in reserve, it is not doubtful that they could have been into the Redan in a twinkling. Generally speaking, the Russian gunners were not very active through the night; indeed, there was little for them to do, and they were evidently shy of throwing away ammunition.

One of our sailor artillerymen being desired to keep under cover, and not put his head out to tempt a rifle bullet, grumbled at the prohibition, saying to his comrades loud enough to be overheard, and meaning to be overheard, "I say, Jack, they won't let a fellow go and look where his own shot is; we ain't afraid, we ain't; that's what I call hard lines."

GARIBALDI AND HIS CAPTOR.—General Pallavicini, who has just joined the Italian volunteers, is the same commander that took Garibaldi prisoner at Aspromonte, and who happens at present to be disengaged. Letters state that it is at Garibaldi's own request that his former opponent has been assigned to him, the ex-Dictator having had occasion to appreciate all the ability of that officer in partisan warfare.

A YOUNG LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—An accident, which unhappily terminated fatally, and which has thrown a gloom over a large circle of friends, occurred at the house of the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, 23, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday evening. Miss Lucy Cochrane, niece of the venerable dean by his lady's side, while sitting with him in his dressing-room, discovered her clothes were on fire. Miss Cochrane rushed to the lobby staircase, in the hope, it is supposed, of getting assistance. One of the servants, attracted by her screams, caught her at the foot of the stair, and threw a piece of carpeting over her. Admiral Ramsay was likewise immediately at Miss Cochrane's side, and assisted in extinguishing the flames. Professor Henderson was sent for, and he called in Professor Spence, who continued with the suffering lady all night; but she was so much scorched, and her nervous system had received such a severe shock, that she expired on Thursday forenoon. As there was no fire in the room in which Miss Cochrane first discovered that her dress was burning, and as she had been a short time in the room before making the discovery, the fire must have been smouldering in her dress for some time. Miss Cochrane was about twenty-two years of age, was the daughter of Mr. Rupert John Cochrane, New York, and was on a visit to Dean Ramsay when the melancholy accident happened.—*Scotsman.*

THE CANNON-STREET MURDER.—The return of William Smith to Eton, on the night after his trial and acquittal, was attended by a sort of ovation. A number of people, including several of the witnesses for the *alibi*, were waiting at the Great Western Railway Station at Windsor for the arrival of the 11.43 train, the same train which he was said to have come down by after the murder. On getting out of the carriage he was greeted with a cheer, and his friends forming into lines across the road arm-in-arm, after the manner of the Eton boys, so accompanied the lately-accused man to his home, shouting and singing. On getting over Windsor-bridge, a woman rushed out of Thames-court and placed a silk handkerchief of Eton blue round his neck, vociferously shouting. In Eton-square, about his mother's house, hundreds of people had assembled to give Smith a hearty greeting after his two months' incarceration within the walls of Newgate. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that while detained in prison awaiting his trial, he wrote a letter to his mother in which he said, "That the Almighty, who had saved Daniel from the jaws of the lion, would so save him from his persecutors." At Eton Smith's acquittal is looked upon with much satisfaction.



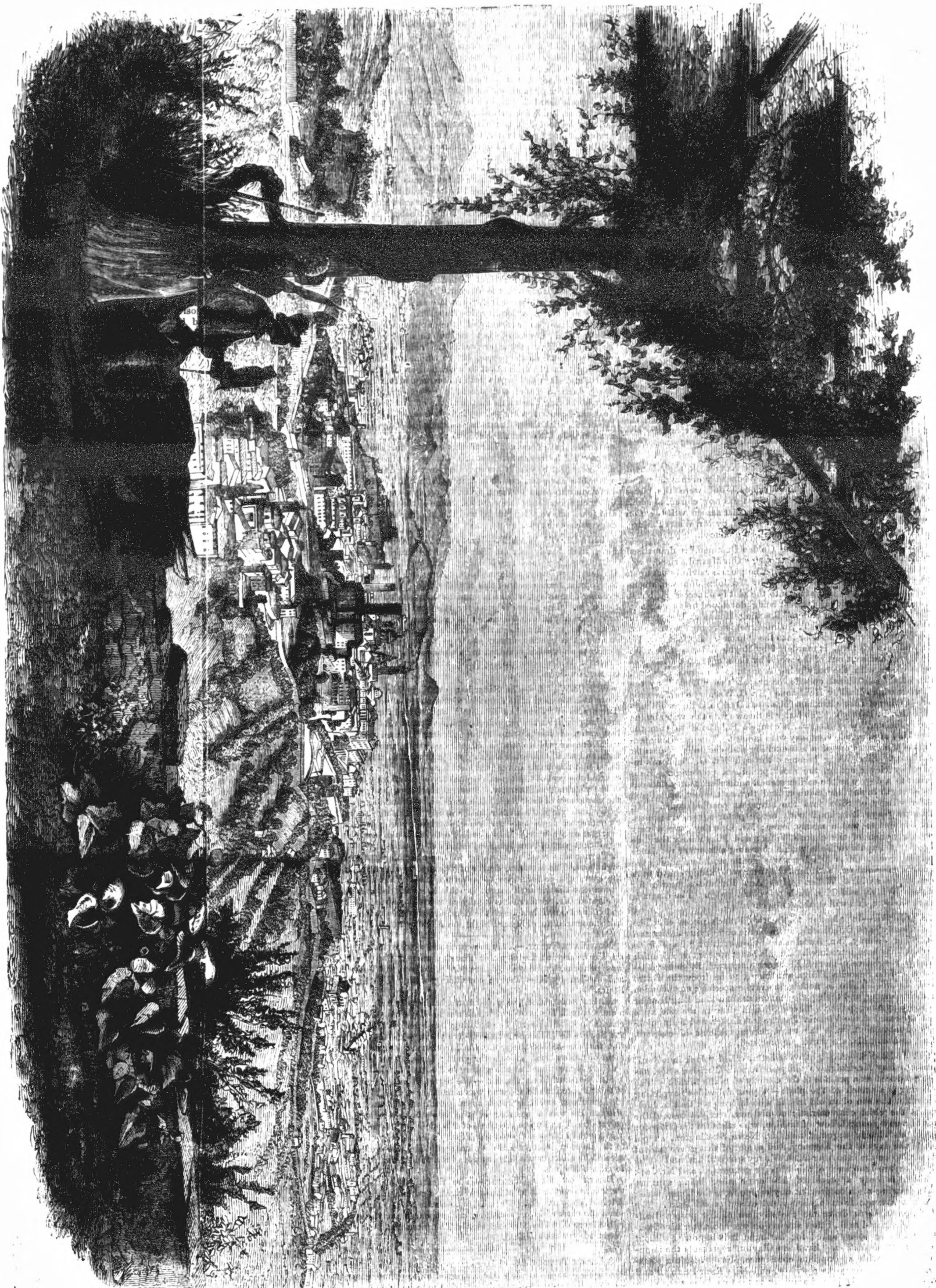


GENERAL VIEW OF BERGAMO, THE PRESENT HEAD QUARTERS OF GARIBALDI. (See page 28.)

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENGLISH ATTACK ON THE QUARRIES, JUNE, 1855. (See page 23.)



GENERAL VIEW OF BERGAMO, THE PRESENT HEAD QUARTERS OF GARIBALDI. (See page 28.)





## Theatricals, Music, etc.

**HER MAJESTY'S.**—Weber's classical opera of "Oberon" was formed again on Saturday evening with signal success. Indeed could scarcely be otherwise with four such singers in the cast as Mlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli, Signor Mongini, and Mr. Santley. Representing four races—German, French, Italian, and English. Signor Mongini, as Sir Huon, sang "O 'tis a glorious sight," with energy and tenderness; the duet with Reiza, "Mine, mine, ever mine," was passionate and well-tempered; and in the famous quartet "Over the dark blue waters" he was above all reproach; also in the prayer "Ruler of this awful hour." Mlle. Titiens never displayed her talents to greater advantage than in the part of Reiza. How magnificently and with what tremendous power she sings the great scene, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," cannot be told in words. But Mlle. Titiens is just as powerful and magnificent in other parts of the music. Madame Trebelli sings the part of Fatima with exquisite voice and taste, and the absolute perfection of vocal accomplishment is attained in the lovely air, "A lonely Arab maid." The air, too, "Araby, O Araby," is deliciously given, as also the duets with Reiza and Scherazade. Mr. Santley, as Scherazade, sings the music with great power and vigour of style. Signor Bettini fills the part of Oberon well, and sings with ease and fluency the air "From boyhood trained in battle-field," which, in the first draft of the opera, belonged to Sir Huon, but, being objected to by Brahms, "O 'tis a glorious sight," was substituted, and the original air was assigned to the most powerful choral requirements, and the band throughout is immensely merited. As a spectacle alone "Oberon" would repay a visit to Her Majesty's Theatre. Much of all this splendour of effect is undoubtedly due to Mr. Telbin, whose scenic achievements in "Oberon" have seldom been surpassed.

**COVENT GARDEN.**—The operas performed by the Italian company here during the week have been "Norma," "Fra Diavolo," "L'Etoile du Nord," and "La Favorita." Signor Naudin and Madame Maria Vilda, and Signor Mario and Mlle. Pauline Lucca have alternately taken the leading parts. This evening (Saturday) "Don Giovanni" will be performed, with the following cast:—Zerlina, Mlle. Adeline Patti; Elvira, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; Don Giovanni, M. Faure; Leporello, Signor Ciampi; and Masetto, Signor Ronconi.

**PRINCESS'S.**—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean took their benefit and closed their engagement here on Wednesday evening. "The Merchant of Venice" and "The Jealous Wife" were the pieces performed on the occasion. The theatre is now closed, to admit of some needful renovation, and the summer season will begin on the 2nd of next month, when a new drama, by Mr. Watts Phillips, called "The Huguenot Captain," will be produced.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—"The Golden Dustman," a dramatised version of Mr. Charles Dickens's novel, "Our Mutual Friend," was produced here on Saturday night. The piece is carefully put upon the stage, and the principal scenes, by Mr. John Johnson, are as effective as need be. To enter into the plot is unnecessary, but it allows of the sensational interest being developed in two scenes. The first of these is the Sailors' Boarding House at Wapping, in which John Harmon (Mr. T. Swinbourne) is drugged by Radfoot and thrown down a trap-door into the Thames. Radfoot (Mr. W. Holland), in his turn, is murdered by Rogue Riderhood (Mr. W. McIntyre), and sent out of the world by the same route. The prologue closes with the body being brought in on a real stretcher. The other sensational episode occurs at the "Lock" by the Thames, where Bradley Headstone (Mr. C. Warner) overhears the love-making of Lizzie Hexham (Miss Ada Dyas) and Eugene Wrayburn (Mr. F. Barsby). The latter is thrown into the water by the "schoolmaster," who afterwards compels Riderhood to take the same kind of plunge in company with himself. The remaining portions of the drama are of a less exciting and decidedly pleasanter description. Silas Wegg becomes, through Mr. G. Belmore's remarkably clever acting, the most prominent personage. He is quaint to a degree in the earlier scenes, and subsequently puts out his strength in another manner, and throws the low, brutal, and crafty villain of Silas into the strongest possible relief. Mr. McIntyre plays Riderhood with much picturesque earnestness. Mr. Swinbourne was a manly lover; Mr. Courtney gave a very peculiar notion of the cherub Wilfer; and Miss Fanny Gwynne played the impulsive Bella with a charming mixture of petulance and tenderness. Miss Ada Dyas was gentle and feminine as the timid Lizzie Hexham, and Mrs. Poynter was exactly suited with a character as Mrs. Wilfer. Miss Ada Harland appeared for Lavinia Wilfer, and Mrs. Bishop for Mrs. Boffin. The drama is much too long, and will doubtless be curtailed.

**ADELPHI.**—In addition to the two French pieces of "The Fast Family" and Offenbach's opera bouffe of "Crying Jenny and Laughing Johnny," an Andalusian ballet, entitled "La Flor de Seville," has been introduced. In this ballet appear three Spanish dancers, respectively named El Senor Camprubi, El Senor Allemany, and La Senorita Elvira, announced to be from the Teatro Real, Madrid. There is nothing to invite special commendation in their dancing, and their performances are of a kind long familiar to the playgoing public. These Spanish dancers are the same that appeared at the Victoria Theatre last Easter, and their quickness of movement, with the usual accompaniments of castanet, cloak, and mantilla, are warmly appreciated.

**ST. JAMES'S.**—A slight comedieta, called "Jack in a Box," has transferred by Mr. Palgrave Simpson from the Parisian stage, has been produced as a prelude to the comedy of "The Rivals." The following is a sketch of the plot:—A youthful widow, expecting as a suitor the son of an old friend, who informs her that bashfulness is the chief characteristic of his heir, receives instead the visit of a gay young fellow of fashion, who mistakes the house for that of his elderly acquaintance, Mr. Newe Skeffington, an old beau of the days of the Regency, and parent of that grave student intended to be the blooming Mrs. D'Arcy's second husband. The lady is kept in ignorance of the blunder committed, and Mr. Jack Hamilton is only apprised of his error after being shut up in the drawing-room to prevent any escape from the house, which he might attempt from his supposed excess of diffidence. The widow, prepared to overcome the shyness of her proposed admirer, is delighted to find that she has only to encounter his effrontery, and being boldly asked for her hand it is bestowed without the slightest hesitation. Mr. John Clayton represents the impudent intruder with appropriate confidence, Miss F. Buxton pleasingly personates the young widow, and Miss Rachel Sanger and Mr. F. Robson are lively and amusing as the two domestics. The annual benefit of Miss Herbert, the accomplished actress and directress of the St. James's, took place on Wednesday, when an attractive programme was presented to a crowded house.

**STANDARD.**—A very excellent company is at present engaged here, including Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Jenny Willmore, Mr. Henry Haynes (from the Surrey), and several of the most useful burlesque artists from the Royalty. Mr. Burnand's burlesque, entitled "Sappho; or, Look Before You Leap," has been introduced to a London audience for the first time, and met with a very favourable reception. The part of Sappho is played with great skill by Mr. Felix Rogers, for whom it was written, and the other principal character, namely, that of Phaon, is ably supported by Miss Willmore. Sappho is introduced to notice as an actress of the mature age of fifty who has made a decided hit. The first scene represents a beautiful Grecian landscape, embracing mountains and water, with a theatre in the foreground, in which Sappho is heard singing in a falsetto, birdlike voice. Phaon, being in debt and pursued by bailiffs, takes advantage of the prosperity of Sappho to solicit pecuniary assistance from her, promising in return, though reluctantly, to love and marry her. The money is with difficulty obtained from Lysimachus (Mr. Fred. Hughes), the supposed father of Sappho. Phaon has no sooner pledged himself to Sappho than he is confronted by Alcander (Mr. Joseph Robins), the father of Cleomine (Miss Louise Laidlaw), whom the ardent youth formerly professed to love, and to whom he is urged to return. The first scene closes with the crowning of Sappho, in which ceremony Hippia (Miss Nelly Nesbit), Manager of the Theatre, and Alcous (Miss Fidiand), the poet, assist. In the next scene the ancient virgin is beheld sitting in her boudoir, singing a humorous ditty about her expected alliance with Phaon to the air "I would I were a bird." On learning that Phaon has proved faithless, Sappho adjures Alcous to avenge her on the heartless Lothario, but that gentleman de-aveges her on the honour and the danger, the poetess rouses herself to eliding the honour and the danger, the poetess rouses herself to a state of fury while singing "Just like an Ijain, oh!" The next scene represents a locality in Leucadia, where rejoicings are taking place on account of the approaching marriage of Phaon and Cleomine, but before this event takes place Sappho and Lysimachus arrive in the neighbourhood, soliciting contributions from the people, before whom they recite and sing. Finding that Phaon is about to wed another, Sappho becomes enraged, and sings and capers with feline fury, while the whole company dance a novel and eccentric galop, called "La Cats." Sappho having thrown down the statue of Apollo, that deity appears and condemns her to leap into the sea. The appearance of the ocean, with the god standing on the edge of the sun's disc as it is sinking in the distant horizon, is very beautiful. The prospect of the sea bath does not alarm the culprit, for she very jolly sings "I'll be free and easy still." At the last moment Alcander wishes to save her, but as he cannot, she plunges into the deep, but soon reappears on terra firma, to receive the congratulations of her compeers and the spectators. Some of the situations, parodies, and jokes are very laughable, and the singing is above the ordinary burlesque type.

**PRINCE OF WALES.**—Mr. J. Clarke, the favourite comedian here, took his benefit on Tuesday. The successful comedy of "The 100,000," "Good for Nothing," and "The Goose with the Golden Eggs," were performed on the occasion. Miss Marie Wilton, the popular manageress of this establishment, takes her benefit this evening (Saturday), when a most triumphant season will be brought to a close. The pieces selected for the occasion are Mr. Byron's new piece of "£100,000" and the comic drama of "Good for Nothing," in which the benefactor will represent Nan. Notwithstanding the continued success of the present entertainments, the season is unavoidably limited to this period, in consequence of the Prince of Wales's company opening at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, on June 25th.

**GREENWICH.**—On Saturday evening Mr. Sefton Parry brought his season of ten months' duration to a successful close. The drama of "Jonathan Bradford" was revived for the occasion, and judging from the reception of its revival at this theatre it has lost none of its pristine attractiveness. Placed on the stage with due regard to scenic effect, cast with great discrimination, and acted throughout with good judgment, it cannot be wondered that the drama has proved most successful. Mr. J. Fernandez enacted the part of the hero in capital style. Mr. Craig made much of the villain, Dan Macraley. Messrs. Hurlstone and Francis, in the characters of Jack Rackbottle and Caleb Scrummidge, so excellently understood the author that scarcely a sentence was uttered by either of these two performers without being greeted with laughter or applause. Miss Bessie Foote made the somewhat insignificant part of Ann Bradford stand out prominently; and Miss S. Turner was most painstaking in the character of the Widow Sigahout. The historical drama of "Catherine Howard" brought the evening's performance to a termination. Mr. Sefton Parry announces his farewell benefit for this evening (Saturday). The celebrated Mr. Sothern has kindly consented to appear on the occasion, and such has been the demand for places that Mr. Parry has announced an additional night, on Monday next.

**MISS KATE TERRY.**—This accomplished actress took her benefit on Wednesday, at the Olympic Theatre, when "The Hunchback" was performed, followed by an address, written by Tom Taylor, and spoken by Miss Terry; concluding with "High Life Below Stairs."

**M. BISCHOFFSHEIM,** the well-known banker of Paris, has erected a concert hall, the profits of which are to be devoted to different charitable institutions. The building has been let gratuitously to the Societe de l'Athenee for thirty-five years, with the sole condition that one-half of the profits shall be devoted to the encouragement of professional schools for young girls. The cost of the building is mentioned as amounting to 3,000,000f.

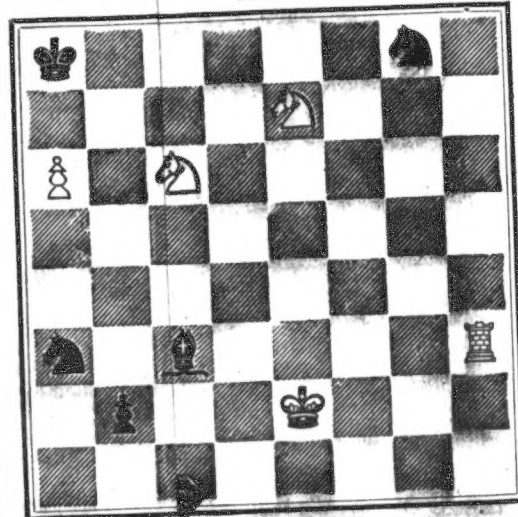
**MR. GEORGE MACFARLANE.**—We regret to announce the death of this talented musician, who was a member of the Royal Society of Musicians, and celebrated as a performer on the cornet-a-piston. He was a member of the late Duke of Devonshire's private band, and up to the time of his demise he held an appointment in Messrs. Coote and Tinney's band, also bandmaster to the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers. He was generally respected by all knew him, and leaves a widow and young family to mourn his loss.

**DEATH OF MISS WRIGHT.**—The theatrical obituary of last week includes the name of Miss Wright, another member of the Adelphi Theatre. The deceased, who was a representative of the soubrette class of impersonations, last appeared on those boards in the farce of "The Steeplechase." The interment took place on Wednesday week at Ilford.

**A LARGE TRANSPORT.**—A large transport has just been launched at Genoa, the Citti di Napoli, constructed on the American model. The vessel is capable of containing 4,000 men and 400 horses, and in case of necessity both decks are capable of carrying guns. Another transport, the Citti di Genova, is quite ready to be launched at the navy yard of Castellamare.

## Chess.

PROBLEM No. 366.—By Mr. W. HINCHLIFFE.  
Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

Game played between Messrs. White and Beaver.

- | White.                | Black.              |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| W. Beaver, Esq.       | J. White, Esq.      |
| 1. P to Q B 4         | 1. P to K 3         |
| 2. P to Q 4           | 2. P to Q 4         |
| 3. Q Kt to B 3        | 3. K Kt to B 3      |
| 4. P takes P          | 4. P takes P        |
| 5. P to K 3           | 5. P to Q B 4       |
| 6. Kt to K B 3        | 6. Kt to Q B 3      |
| 7. B to Q Kt 5        | 7. P to Q R 3       |
| 8. B takes Kt         | 8. P takes B        |
| 9. Kt to K 5          | 9. B to Q Kt 2      |
| 10. B to Q 2          | 10. P takes P       |
| 11. P takes P         | 11. B to Q 3        |
| 12. Castles           | 12. Castles         |
| 13. B to K B 4        | 13. Q to Q B 2      |
| 14. Q R to Q B square | 14. Q R to Q square |
| 15. K R to K square   | 15. K R to K square |
| 16. B to K Kt 3       | 16. P to Q B 4      |
| 17. P to Q Kt 3       | 17. Kt to K 5       |
| 18. Kt takes Kt       | 18. P takes Kt      |
| 19. Q to K 2          | 19. Q to K 2        |
| 20. Q to Q B 4        | 20. P takes P       |
| 21. Kt to Q B 6       | 21. B takes Kt      |
| 22. Q takes B         | 22. B takes B       |
| 23. R P takes B       | 23. P to Q 6        |
| 24. R to K 3          | 24. Q to K 3        |
| 25. Q takes Q         | 25. R takes Q       |
| 26. P to K Kt 4       | 26. P to Kt 3       |
| 27. P to B 3          | 27. P to B 4        |
| 28. P takes B P       | 28. P takes P       |
| 29. P takes K P       | 29. P takes P       |
| 30. R to Kt 3 (ch)    | 30. R to Kt 3       |
| 31. R takes Kt (ch)   | 31. P takes R       |
| 32. K to B 2          | 32. K to B 2        |
| 33. K to K 3          | 33. R to K square   |
| 34. R to B sq (ch)    | 34. K to Kt 2       |
| 35. R to B 2          | 35. P to Kt 4       |
| 36. P to Q Kt 4       |                     |

Drawn Game (a).

(a) Singularly enough, the game is drawn notwithstanding Black's formidable centre Pawns.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 361.

- | White.           | Black.        |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Q to B 8      | 1. P takes B  |
| 2. Q to K B 8    | 2. P takes P  |
| 3. B to B 7 (ch) | 3. K takes Kt |
| 4. Q mates       |               |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 362.

- | White.        | Black.           |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. K to K B 3 | 1. P to K 4      |
| 2. K takes P  | 2. P to K 5      |
| 3. K to Q 2   | 3. P to K 6 (ch) |
| 4. K to Q B 3 | 4. K to K 4      |
| 5. R mates    |                  |

**HEATH AND CORR.**—We have repeatedly stated that no dispute can arise as to the Pawn taking *en passant* in a problem; and the position which you submit only confirms our opinion. P to R 4 gives mate on the third move, and, therefore, it is necessary for Black's Pawn on Knight's 5 to take the Pawn, in order to delay the mate to the fourth move.

**DEATH OF SIR W. M. T. FARQUHAR, BART.**—Sir Walter Minto Townsend Farquhar, Bart., M.P. for Hertford, who, it will be remembered, was attacked with sudden illness in the House of Commons about a fortnight ago, died on Monday afternoon at his residence in Berkeley-street. The hon. baronet was the only son of Mr. Robert Townsend Farquhar, who, having filled the office of governor and commander-in-chief of the Mauritius, was created a baronet in August, 1821. Sir Walter was born October 26th, 1809, and succeeded his father as second baronet March 16th, 1830. He married, on the 25th of August, 1835, the Hon. Erica Catherine Mackay, daughter of Erie, seventh Lord Reay, by whom he leaves issue five sons and two daughters. The deceased baronet had represented Hertford since 1857, and in politics was an independent Conservative. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, Eric Robert Farquhar.



## Tale and Police.

### POLICE COURTS. MANSION HOUSE.

**CHARGE OF STEALING BANKER'S CHEQUES.**—Paul Wrangel, a Swiss, was charged before Mr. Alderman Abbiss with stealing a number of banker's cheques and a quantity of wearing apparel. About one o'clock on Saturday afternoon the prisoner was seen by two City detective officers, named Whitney and Green, to enter an office in Catherine-court, Seething-lane, and then on leaving to go to the office of Mr. John Stamford Burrows, an insurance broker, in Newman's-court, Cornhill. He was then wearing the coat which he had now on before the magistrate. He shortly afterwards came out, carrying two umbrellas, two coats over his arm, and wearing a third coat, with two waistcoats over his own waistcoat. The officer Whitney had seen him previously go into no less than twenty-one offices between four in the afternoon and half-past seven o'clock in the evening. On his leaving the office of Mr. Burrows on Saturday he was taken into custody, and afterwards searched at the Seething-lane station, where there were found in a pocket of his trousers sixteen bankers' cheques cancelled, and four of which were crossed, upon Glyn, Mill, and Co., a gold finger ring, a pair of scissors, a purse, an eyeglass, and two keys, one of which fitted the office-door of Mr. Burrows. Mr. Hodgson, a clerk to that gentleman, deposed that on Saturday last he left the office, locking the door behind him, and putting the key under a mat in the passage. He was absent from one o'clock until half past one, and on his return he found the door open and the key gone, and missed a lot of coats and waistcoats, two umbrellas, and a number of cheques, which he had left in a pass-book on his desk. The prisoner had left his own coat hanging on a peg. George Agar, warder from the City Prison at Holloway, now identified the prisoner as a man who had been twice previously convicted, once at the Central Criminal Court, on the 30th January, 1865, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, and again at this court on the 12th of March last, and sentenced to three months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond. On those occasions a number of skeleton keys were found upon him. He only left Holloway prison on Monday last, and on the expiration of his sentence of twelve months a sum of money was given him to enable him to return to his own country by the prison authorities. He was now committed to Newgate for trial.

### GUILDHALL.

**SHOCKING CASE OF STABBING.**—Maria Longman, aged 26, was charged with stabbing her mother in the head with a knife. James Longman said the prisoner was his daughter, and on Sunday morning she came home to her parents and took off her bonnet and shawl. She had scarcely done so when she rushed at her mother and stabbed her through the left ear, and the blade penetrated into the head. After the blow was struck he saw the knife sticking in his wife's head. He seized his daughter by both hands, when she exclaimed, "Father, have mercy on me—I am mad, I am mad, I am mad!" For the last three years the prisoner had been subject to violent delusions, and had two or three times seized her mother by the hair and tore it out. On the 7th instant a charge was laid against her at the Fleet-street station for threatening to take her mother's life, but it was afterwards withdrawn because her mother did not wish to press it. He could only account for her violence to her mother by the fact that she was subject to periodical attacks of insanity. Mr. Clarence Visick, surgeon, of 16A, Fleet-street, said he was called to the injured woman on Sunday morning, and found her bleeding rather profusely from a wound behind her left ear. It was half an inch wide and an inch and a half long, running close to the bone. It appeared to have been done by some sharp instrument, such as the knife produced. The only danger likely to occur at present would be from erysipelas. She was very weak, but it would not endanger her life to attend the court. In reply to Alderman Sidney, the witness stated that the prisoner's family had described to him her conduct and symptoms, and from what they had told him he had reason to doubt her soundness of mind. From what he saw of her at the station and what he had heard of her, he believed she was subject to aberration of mind. She had a flushing of blood to the head, and under those circumstances she was violent and unaccountable for her actions. It might lead to permanent imbecility. The prisoner was remanded.

### CLEKENWELL.

**THE LOVE OF FINERY.**—Angelina Shepherd, aged 15, a showily-attired girl, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with stealing, on or about the 7th inst., five sovereigns, the moneys of Mr. William Crowther, her employer, at 31, Cleveland-road, Downham-road, and further with stealing a parasol, the property of her mistress. The evidence of Police-constable Brandt, 451 N, was to the effect that the landlord of the Pegasus Tavern in the Green Lanes called his attention to the prisoner, who had been sitting on the banks of the New River weeping bitterly. The prisoner, when the constable was called, was in the private room of the public-house, and had been treated very kindly by the landlord and his daughters. On speaking to the prisoner, she stated that her father, who resided in Mildmay-street, had come home the night previous intoxicated, had beaten her without a cause, and had turned her out of doors. He took her to Mildmay-street, and whilst he was knocking at the door the prisoner ran off. He pursued and captured her, and on the way to the police-station she said she wanted to see her mistress, and she afterwards said she would tell the whole truth—that she had robbed her mistress of a parasol and five sovereigns, and having expended some of the money on finery, had had her pocket picked in Shoreditch of the rest. From inquiries made of the prosecutrix it appeared that the prisoner had no friends, that her mother was dead and her father had deserted her, and that, being an inmate of the work-house, the prosecutor had taken her and had kept her for nearly twelve months. The prisoner, although she pretended to be very religious, was in the habit of telling untruths, and was not to be believed, as she had lately stated that she had seen her father, and had afterwards denied having done so. On the day of the robbery the prosecutrix went on a visit to a friend, and then the prisoner opened the drawers with false keys, and went out, leaving the house fastened, so that an entry had to be made by the windows. She took the best of her clothes with her, and it was strongly suspected that she had been living a dissipated life. The prisoner, who now pretended to cry, said she was sorry for what she had done. Mr. D'Eyncourt committed the prisoner to the Middlesex Sessions for trial.

### MARLBOROUGH STREET.

**CHARGE OF CAUSING THE DEATH OF A CHILD.**—Mr. Henry Chapman, soda-water manufacturer, of 29, Langham-street, Marylebone, was charged before Mr. Knox with causing the death of

George Shelley, seven years old, by driving over him with a horse and cart. From the evidence of several witnesses, it appeared that on Saturday evening, about five o'clock, the prisoner was driving a horse and van along Langham-street, when two children (the deceased and a little girl) staggered from the pavement into the road. The hackney-carriage attendant on the stand, William Goff, called to the prisoner to stop, seeing the danger the children were in, but too late, both of them being knocked down and the wheels of the van passing over them. They were immediately picked up, and conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, where, shortly after, one of them, a little boy named George Shelley, expired, the wheels of the van passing over his chest, and the other, a little girl, was found to be much injured, but she was subsequently taken home, and there are hopes that she will recover. In answer to Mr. Knox, all the witnesses stated that the prisoner did all in his power to pull up; that he was not going at the rate of more than five miles an hour, and that the occurrence was purely accidental, the children running right under the horse's feet. Mr. Knox said it was a terrible tragedy for the parents, but from the evidence of the witnesses it appeared that the prisoner was free from blame, and that he was not going at an undue rate. He should remand the prisoner till after the inquest, and would take his own recognisance to appear again.

### MARYLEBONE.

**CHARGE OF PERJURY.**—Harriett Ellen Allen, aged 33, of 20, Cumberland-street, Pimlico, milliner, was brought up on remand on the charge of committing perjury in this court on the 30th of May last. Mr. George Lewis, jun., of Ely-place, acted as prosecutor; and Mr. Wilding, of Titchborne-street, Fdgware-road, solicitor, defended the prisoner. It may be remembered that the prisoner gave Mr. Mosely, a surgeon, into custody for indecently assaulting her in a carriage on the London and North-Western Railway, and that he was discharged. The present charge was then preferred by him. Montague Dyer, who had been previously examined, now gave his evidence in full. He said—I reside at 24, Leader-street, Chelsea. I am of no occupation. I know the prisoner. I have known her for about two years and a half under the name of Allen. During the greater part of that time she has lived with me as my wife. I lived with her last at No. 33, Sutherland-street, Pimlico. I went by my own name, and I think she went by the name of Villiers. We were only a few days at Sutherland-street. Previous to this we were about a fortnight at 22, Warwick-place. Before that at 60, Cambridge-street, Pimlico, for three or four months. On and off for two years I lived with her. We never were known as Mr. and Mrs. Dyer; I went as Mr. Allen and she as Mrs. Allen. I had a good deal of property at one time, but I ran through it, and I live now by racing. I have not been here before. The prisoner once brought a malicious prosecution against me, and I was sent for trial with a man named Howard. I was discharged. I have been bound over for six months to keep the peace. She gave false evidence against me. She gave me into custody twenty to thirty times for stealing. I was always discharged. Always when I refused to live with her she charged me. She has even gone into the country after me and charged me. William Palmer, 30 A, detective sergeant, Scotland-yard, said he traced the prisoner to 29, Tennyson-street, York-road, Lambeth, and apprehended her there. She said she was a persecuted woman, and it was all true what she had said against Mr. Mosely, with the exception of her saying that she lived at 112, Warwick-street, when she lived at 20, Cumberland-street. Sergeant Leverett, 7 S, said: I was on duty at the station on the 29th of May when Mr. Mosely was brought in in custody. The prisoner was present. She charged him with indecent conduct to her, and she signed the sheet. She said she lived at 112, Warwick-street, Pimlico. She wrote the address. When the charge was read, Mr. Mosely said, "Good God! what will not the woman say?" He said the charge was false. She had a large bouquet in her hand. It was not all injured. I took it from her while she signed the sheet. There was no appearance of her dress being disordered. I refused to take bail. I took notice of the prisoner's dress; it was not at all disarranged. I took notice also of Mr. Mosely's dress, and it was as it is now. She was nervous and trembled when she took the pen in her hand. Mr. Mosely was very much excited. Elijah Copping, detective in the company's employ, received the charge of indecent assault against Mr. Mosely, and suggested that they should go to the police-station. The prosecutor said, "Yes, and before a magistrate." Neither the prisoner's dress nor bouquet were at all injured. Richard Dory, 22, Warwick-place, Pimlico, carpenter, said: The prisoner lodged in my house some time last year about three months. She brought Mr. Dyer with her and said he was her husband. They went by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Allen. I afterwards found his name was Dyer. Frank Willan, who had been subpoenaed, was called, but did not answer. Mary Anne Howard, 20 Queen-street, Brompton, widow, said: I have known the prisoner for many years. I know Dyer. I have visited them when they have been living together. I have known her go by the name of Villiers. I know Willan. I have seen them living together at several places. John Parish, 140 B division, specially employed at the Victoria Station by the Brighton Railway Company: I have known prisoner over three years. She frequented the station, both inside and out, chiefly in the evening. I have seen her with different gentlemen, and also talking to women whom I know as prostitutes. She used to visit Falcon-villas down the line. I have seen her talk with three or four different gentlemen at the refreshment bar of an evening. Committed for trial.

### SOUTHWARK.

**COMMITTAL OF A TRADESMAN TO HARD LABOUR FOR REFUSING TO SUPPORT HIS WIFE AND FAMILY.**—Mr. Robert Bennett, who for many years had carried on the business of a boot and shoe maker in the London-road, was brought before Mr. Woolrych, on a warrant, charged with neglecting and refusing to support his sick wife and family, who had become chargeable to the parish of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark. Mr. Townson, the relieving-officer of St. George's, said that the circumstances attending the case were of a very unfortunate nature, and showed the depraved and heartless conduct of the prisoner, who had for many years carried on a most respectable business in the parish. Latterly his attention was called to the destitute condition of the poor sick wife and family by the magistrate at the Lambeth Police-court, who a few days ago relieved the family temporarily from the poor-box. Witness found that the prisoner had disposed of all his stock, every vestige of furniture, and all his wife's and children's clothing, and that he had kept them in a state of starvation and great distress. He immediately rendered the wife medical and every requisite assistance, and after considerable trouble he caused the prisoner to be apprehended on the warrant produced. The daughter of the prisoner, a well-behaved young lady, very scantily

clad, corroborated Mr. Townson's statement, and added that her father had acted very cruelly towards her mother and the rest of the family. He had cleared the house of everything worth a penny, and left them without food or the means of getting it for days together. On Thursday last he took away all her clothes, and tore what she had on her back almost to shreds. Her brother a short time ago came from sea, very ill, and her father took away all his clothes. Her father's conduct became so cruel that she was compelled to go to the magistrate at Lambeth Police-court for redress. He relieved them from the poor-box and caused the present proceedings to be taken. In answer to the charge, the prisoner said that it was all owing to last witness's conduct. She had a young man come to see her, and they had threatened to turn him into the street. He denied starving or ill-using his wife. Mr. Woolrych told him his conduct was cruel in the extreme, as he had no doubt as to his daughter's statement. He, therefore, sentenced him to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction at Wandsworth.

**THE OVERCROWDED FEVER DENS IN SOUTHWARK.**—Mr. Charles Cripps, a gentleman possessed of considerable house property in the Borough, chiefly inhabited by the low order of Irish, was summoned by Mr. John Munroe, the sanitary inspector of St. Olave's, Southwark, for having twenty-nine houses in Magdalen-court in such a filthy and dilapidated state as to be unfit for human habitation. Mr. Munroe said that his attention had been called to the houses in question on the 17th of April last, when he found them so overcrowded and filthy that it was dangerous to enter them. However, in the performance of his duty, he accompanied Dr. Vinen, the medical officer of the board, and found all the houses in a horrible state. The yards and closets were filthy, the floors torn up in many places, walls and ceilings broken down, and what remained so covered with dirt that he could not distinguish whether they had been plastered or not. Fever had visited the neighbourhood, and unless something was immediately done the result to human life might be very serious. Mr. Cripps had been communicated with, and frequently expressed his readiness to do all that was required; but the filthy Irish who had got possession of his houses refused to allow any one to perform the work, or to leave them. The vestry consequently directed him to take the present proceedings, with the view of assisting Mr. Cripps to get rid of his filthy tenants and putting the houses in a proper state for human habitation. Mr. Cripps assured his worship that he would willingly do all that was required, but the tenants would not allow him. They had got possession of his houses and refused to pay rent or give up possession. The rooms were very small, but in many of them twelve or thirteen persons were living. He had given them notice to leave repeatedly, but they refused to do so and set him and the law at defiance. He really hoped that his worship would assist him to eject them, as his lease was in jeopardy. The magistrate made an order for the repairs to be done in twenty-one days, and if the parties would not allow them to be done the vestry officers could apply for orders to eject them in the legal manner as unfit human habitation.

### LAMBETH.

**A HARD CASE.**—A middle-aged man, in the garb of a servant, applied to the Hon. G. O. Norton for a summons against his late master. The applicant, who appeared in bad health, said that on the day after the Derby day, while cleaning the harness of his master, used the day before, a Newfoundland dog tied up in the stable bit him so severely on the leg, that he was compelled to go into the hospital, and remain there up to the present time. Mr. Norton: Did the dog belong to your master? Applicant: Yes, your worship. Mr. Norton: Have you lost your situation in consequence of this injury? Applicant: I have, sir, and made application to my master for some compensation, but all he gave me was a half-crown. Mr. Norton: As the dog was tied up in the stable, and as the injury had not been done in the public highway, I cannot award you any compensation for it; and as compensation is, I suppose, your object, it will be useless my granting you a summons. Applicant: I have been obliged to part with the greater part of my things to support myself, and I consider I should have some compensation. Mr. Norton: What is your master? Applicant: He is in business in the City—a bookbinder, I believe, but he keeps a carriage and pair of horses. Mr. Norton: Well, if you wish, I will send an officer to him to say that it is my opinion he should make you some compensation, and if he does not do so you must go to the county court, or bring your action.

### GREENWICH.

**UNLICENSED THEATRICALS.**—Mr. Frederick Fredericks appeared to a summons, at the instance of Sir R. Mayne, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, charging him with having unlawfully and for hire, caused, permitted, or suffered to be acted, parts of a stage play in a booth not being licensed. Mr. Ody, solicitor, attended for the defendant; and Mr. Superintendent Payne, of the P division, attended to watch the case on the part of the police authorities. Police-constable Hillsden, 257 P, deposed that on the 28th of May and three following days a fair was held on a piece of ground at Sydenham, and which fair (in a summons that had just been disposed of) had been declared illegal. On the 29th of May witness went to the fair, where there were three vans fitted up, and styled the "Princess's Theatre." Witness went up the steps of one of the vans and paid the defendant 2d. for admittance. The defendant was the only person taking money, and informed him of the charge on entering. There was a stage inside, and scenery; the persons on the stage—three males and two females—being dressed in character. The piece performed was in two acts, and entitled "Gipsy Markham." In the first act there was a love affair, in which one of the actors invited a young lady to meet him at eleven o'clock at night at Ivy-cottage, in Green-lane. Another act, a lord, and the brother of the young lady, afterwards appeared, and there was a quarrel between him and the lover for giving the invitation to his sister. (Laughter.) The parties then fought, and the lord fell and was supposed to be killed, but in the next act the lord and brother of the young lady were again upon the stage. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Maude said: Without detailing the entire performance, did there appear to be a plot in the piece? The constable replied in the affirmative. The superintendent said that there were other constables who could be called as witnesses if necessary. Mr. Maude said, with regard to London theatres, where there were several departments of management, he would admit that the mere summoning of a money-taker for unlicensed plays being performed would not be sufficient; but what he had to look at was, the character and place in which such performances took place. It surely could not be said that the money-taker at a travelling theatre was not to be presumed, in some respect, the proprietor. Besides this, he found that in 1862 the defendant had appealed against a conviction in a similar case, which appeal had been argued in the Court of Exchequer, when the conviction was sustained because the appellant had not obtained a license. There would, therefore, be a conviction in this case, with a fine of 40s. and costs.



## ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

EIGHTEENTH of June! Waterloo! What heart but thrills at the words? Who living at the day but remembers the chill dread that fell on millions weary of strife and thirsting for repose, sick to the very heart of the never-ceasing bloodshed—the enduring miseries of prolonged war—the dread which was felt when the tidings went abroad that Napoleon Bonaparte, escaping from the asylum he had accepted, was rekindling in France the wild fires of war? And who shall forget the joy echoed by rejoicing guns, thrilling in the cheers of a delighted people, which proclaimed the glorious tidings, that once more was peace in prospect—that British heroism had once more snatched civilized Europe from the curse of military subjugation? Never can the memory of that triumph pass away in which, at the head of his gallant troops, Wellington conquered for England the proudest name in modern history.

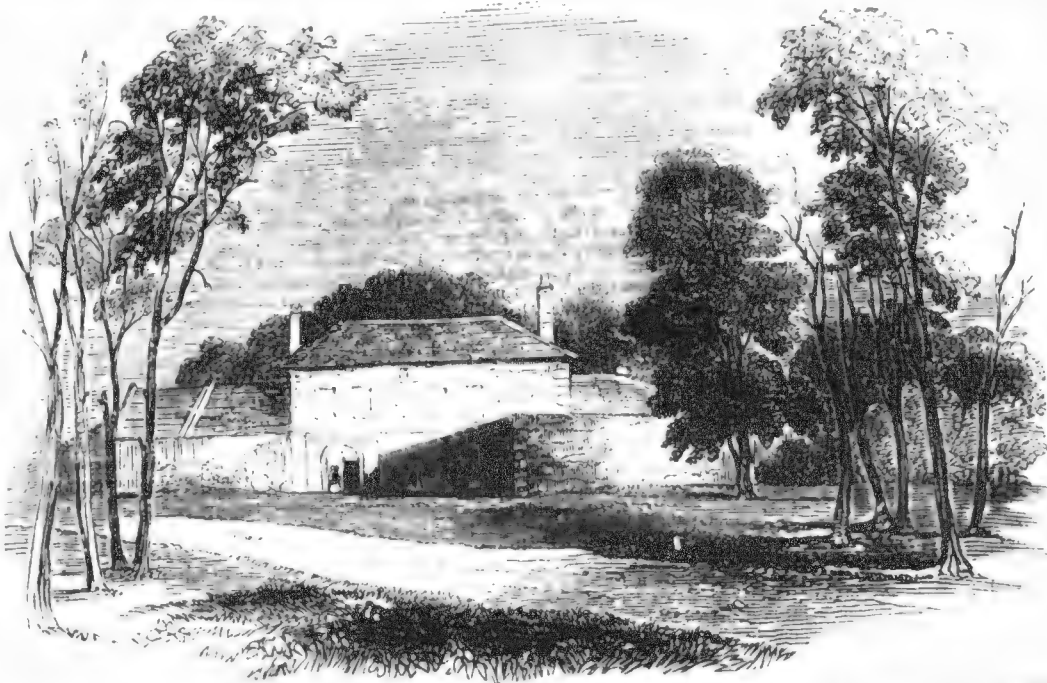
Never was a battle more severe than that which restored peace to Europe. The great duke himself described it as a regular "pounding match," in which both sides were "what the boxers call, 'gluttons.'" But the dogged courage of the British troops, who never can understand when they are beaten, carried the day.

The contest was a rightful contest and a glorious contest. It was maintained against the most renowned soldiers in Europe, led by the most distinguished generals, and officered by leaders of undoubted skill and gallantry. Wherever we encountered the French, we encountered men of indomitable perseverance, of unshakable discipline, and who had already reaped laurels in many an arduous field. Men they were, too, into whom the stern warrior at their head had infused all his bold and reckless spirit, and who believed themselves invincible because he had told them that they were so. It was against such masses as these, glowing with enthusiasm, contemptuous of danger, and careless even of life—it was against such as these, whilst the proud nations of the Continent trembled at the very boom of their cannon, that the British soldier had to fight.

And how well he fought was recorded over many a glass on Monday last, when veteran soldiers again met to celebrate the anniversary of the great victory. Alas! their numbers are gradually dying out, though many an old Waterloo hero is still amongst us—many, we fear, who had scarce the wherewith to purchase a glass to drink to the memory of the "Iron Duke."

Our two illustrations of "Waterloo" on the present page need no description.

At a recent masquerade ball in Chicago an angel with wings wore spectacles!



ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—SOUTH VIEW OF THE CHATEAU HOGOMONT.

## BERGAMO.

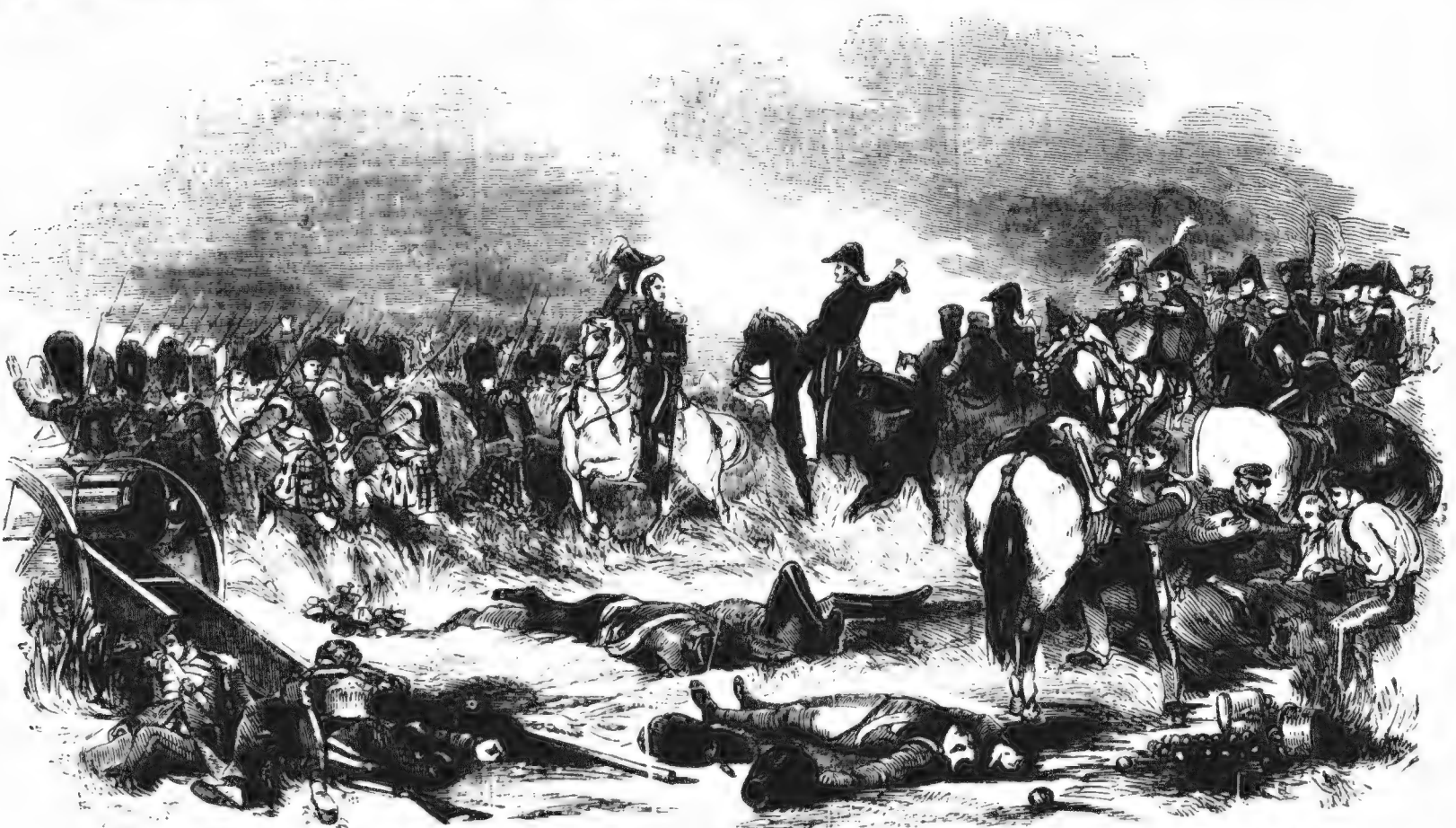
In our account of the progress of the Continental war, allusion will be found to Bergamo, where Garibaldi has taken up his temporary headquarters. On page will be found a general view of the city. Bergamo is very ancient, having existed under the Romans. In 1428, the inhabitants placed themselves under the protection of the republic of Venice, of which it continued to form an integral part till the subversion of the latter in 1796, with the exception of about seven years after the battle of Agnadello, in 1509, when it was taken by Louis XII.

It is surrounded by walls, and has an old castle; But these are now useless as means of defence. It is well built; has a massive cathedral, fourteen churches, twelve monasteries, ten nunneries, a large hospital, a *mont-de-piété*, an orphan asylum, and other charitable institutions, a lyceum, and a seminary; the Carraresi school, founded by Count Carrara, where gratuitous instruction is given in music, painting, and architecture; a public library, with 60,000 vols., two theatres, &c. There are here extensive establishments for the spinning and weaving of silk, great quantities of which are produced in the vicinity, with woollen and cotton fabrics, iron foundries, &c. A great fair is annually held on the 22nd of August, and fourteen following days, in a large quadrangular building called the *fiera*, containing 540 booths or shops. All the products of Lombardy are exposed to sale at this fair; but silk is the staple, and next to it are iron, wine, &c. It has also a considerable trade in griststones, quarried in the neighbourhood. The value of the goods disposed of at the fair is said sometimes to amount to 1,200,000*l.* It has also other, but less considerable fairs, and cattle-markets. It is the seat of a bishopric, of the provincial assembly, and of a judicial tribunal.

o'clock. Although many of these were dreadfully burnt, none were dead. Care had been taken to bring several medical men to the spot, and as the injured people were brought up the shaft, all possible attention was bestowed upon them. In most cases simulants were administered, and the sufferers were then conveyed to their homes. Some of them have since died. Thirty-seven men were killed by this fearful catastrophe.

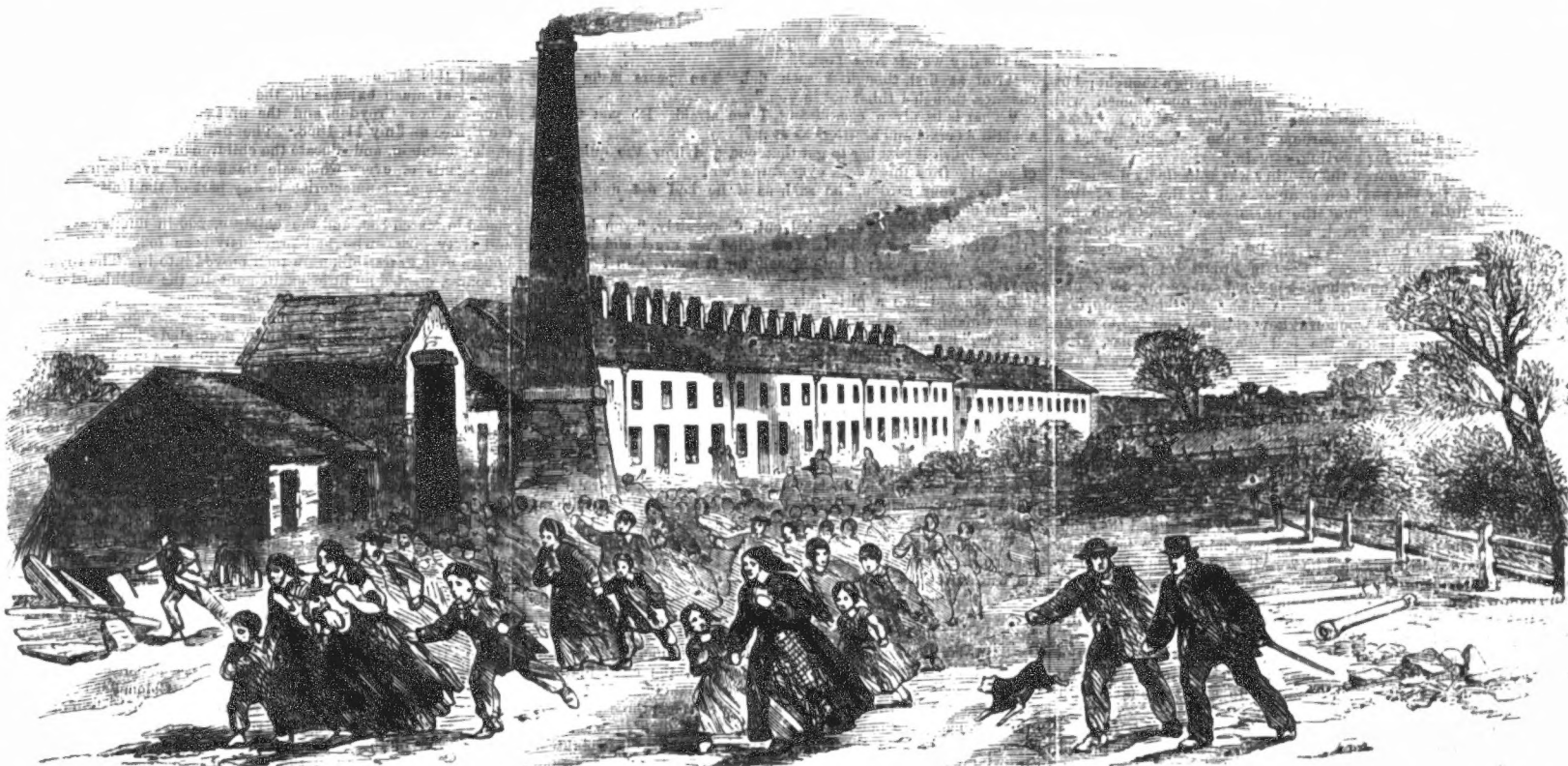
**A TIGER ENCOUNTER.**—A very daring encounter with a tiger has just come to our notice. Information was brought to the Customs Post at Patun, in the Baitool district, that a man-eating tiger had taken up his abode in the neighbouring jungle, whereupon four Customs peons sallied out with muskets and swords to the attack. The lord of the forest was seen and fired at by all four musketeers, when the wounded beast charged upon his assailants, two of whom believing the old adage that "prudence is the better part of valour," beat a hasty retreat, leaving two of the comrades, both Sikhs and brothers, to face the enraged animal. This they did most manfully, one of them receiving the tiger on his bayonet, while the other slashed away at him with his sword. We have seen the musket used on the occasion, which is terribly splintered and scratched, and the bayonet almost doubled in two. So effectually was the attack made, and with indomitable pluck maintained, that Mr. "Jack in stripes" was at length laid low, the victors coming off unscathed.—*Central India Times.*

An official intimation has within the last few days been received in York, to the effect that the Prince and Princess of Wales will be present at the approaching grand review at York of the north of England volunteers by the Duke of Cambridge.



ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, JUNE 18TH.—THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE HIGHLANDERS.





THE DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION (NEAR ASHTON).—RELATIVES HASTENING TO THE PIT. (See page 28.)

## Literature.

## THE HOMEWARD VOYAGE.

He stood leaning over the side of the steamer, smoking a cigar, and watching his men with a critical eye—a tall, brown-faced, dark-eyed man of thirty, or perhaps more, with a grave, resolute face, an eagle glance, and the form of a young Hercules. The last passengers were coming on board, wharf and decks were crowded, for in half an hour the Dundee left the New York pier for Liverpool.

It was but a moment's respite from duty the young captain was taking; and as he turned to go forward to rest, a group swept past him—and, stepping back, he raised his hat to the ladies as they went by.

Soon, a little dumpy, laughing-faced matron, leaning on her elderly husband's arm, and chatting like a magpie, and a tall, slender girl, blue-eyed and golden-haired, dressed like a princess, and bearing herself like one; a little rose-cheeked, bright-eyed damsel, who might be either governess or nursery-maid, followed with a little gaily-clad boy and girl, and the whole party were surrounded by a crowd of friends come to say good-bye.

The little matron had something to say, pleasant and cheery, to every one; but the tall girl, with the proud blue eyes, stood by herself, leaning against a pillar, silent and stately, watching the dancing waves.

It was a beautiful face, with features classical enough for a Grecian statue—a skin so calm and colourless that every violet vein could be traced beneath; but her eyes were two cold blue jewels, and the full, firmly-set lips and curving throat told their own tale of pride and superciliousness. Gathering up the folds of her flowing travelling dress in one daintily-kidged hand, she stood like a figure in a picture; and the dark young captain of the Dundee stood, too, and looked at her.

It was not admiration that grave, dark face expressed—doubt, surprise, recognition shone alternately there, and when he turned away, at last, his resolute mouth was just a thought more compressed than before—that was all.

Yet there had been a time when he had gone raving about that pale, statue-like face—had been ready to do anything, from suicide down, had those proud lips ordered it; but that was ten years ago, when he was a boy of twenty, and she a coquettish miss of sixteen—and ten years is a tolerable time for any one to come to their senses.

Captain Stuart had come to his, and was standing now thundering forth his orders, in a voice that rang like a bugle-blast from one end of the great steamer to the other.

Slowly and gracefully she was swaying from the pier, everybody was flocking back to the shore—"Good-bye, good-bye!" a hundred voices, from deck and wharf, were shouting; and then, with a parting cheer from the shore, and the ensign floating out in the breezy morning sunshine, the Dundee was far away, and the passengers were watching the receding city with yearning eyes. And still Captain Stuart stood at his post, shouting his orders to his crew.

"What a voice that man has, Mabel," the little laughing woman said. "I'll answer for the soundness of his lungs anywhere. He is a handsome fellow, too—do look!"

Mabel Wright lifted her listless blue eyes, and looked carelessly at the captain.

"Black eyes, black hair, black moustache, brown skin, and figure like a seafaring Apollo!" ran on Mrs. Wright, her sister-in-law. "I declare, Mabel, our captain is perfectly splendid; makes me think of Vivian Grey, and all those sort of heroes. Can't you get up a flirtation with him, my dear? I am sure he is twice as handsome as any of your last winter conquests."

Mabel Wright, looking steadfastly, did not speak. There was such a puzzled look in her face, that her little sister-in-law opened her eyes.

"My dear, do you know you are staring dreadfully? What's the matter? There, I vow he has caught you!"

The captain, turning from giving some order, had caught her eye, and something in the bold black ones so disconcerted the self-possessed young lady that she turned away, colouring guiltily.

"Where have I seen that man before?" she said, half to herself.

"Do you know his name, Lettie?"

"Stuart, I think—Captain James Stuart. Do you mean to say you ever knew him?"

"Stuart—Stuart," Mabel Wright repeated to herself. Then over her face floated a sudden glow from memory, as she cried out, "Oh, I remember it all now."

Yes, all! There came back to her the revelation of a moonlight night—of a garden hot with crimson roses and pine-apple geraniums—of a gay girl, in summery white, leaning against a tree, swinging her straw hat by its rosy ribbons, and humming an opera tune while she watched the constellations shining up in the blue-black sky—of a youth, in all the blue and gold glory of a midshipman, sitting on a bench, his crossed arms resting on the pasture-bars, his face lying thereon, wishing nothing—poor fellow!—in that first hour of misery, but that some friendly hand would knock him on the head, and end it all at once.

It was only Mabel's first season out, and not being quite so hardened in coquetry as in her more veteran after-days, she may be excused, perhaps, knowing how she had lured him on, for feeling a small pang of remorse herself.

It was all ten long years before; but Mabel's memory was good in such matters; and now the broken-hearted middy of twenty stood hearty, handsome, and heart-whole, a captain of thirty, and an old bachelor; and the flirting school-girl of sixteen was a *blase* belle of six-and-twenty, handsomer, harder, and more of a flirt than ever. Was it any wonder Mabel Wright turned to the sparkling water, with two spots of red flame burning hot on her usually colourless cheeks.

"Well," said her sister, who had been eyeing her curiously, and to whom Mabel was always more or less a mystery, "I would give a trifle to know what that odd look means. Has Captain Stuart ever figured on your list of killed and wounded?"

"Bah! I am tired! I am going below. Will you come?"

"Not I! I am going to stay and watch the receding shores of America, and—the captain!"

The captain was easily watched. He stood not far off, watching with eager black eye the fulfilling of some orders he had given, either not knowing or not caring how handsome he looked, with his broad straw hat pulled over his brow, and his loose sailor's jacket setting off his figure far better than any elaborate dress-coat could have done. Mrs. Wright's little boy, a bright child of five, toddled up to him, while he stood; and the captain stooped, with a smile that lit up all his swarthy face, and lifted him in his arms.

"Well, my little man," he said, "and what may your name be?"

"Frankie Wright," the boy answered, returning the captain's pleasant smile.

"And who is that little girl over there? Frankie's sister, eh?" The boy nodded assent.

"What is her name?"

"Mabel Wright."

"Ah!" the captain said, as if he had expected some such answer; and Frankie's mother saw the strangest smile go wandering round the moustached mouth. Master Frank saw it, too.

"What are you laughing at?" he demanded, with the blunt straightforwardness of five years.

"At my own thoughts, Master Frankie. Is that tall lady who stood over there at that post a while ago, your mamma?"

"No; that was Aunt Mabel; she ain't got no little boy; the other one was mamma—and that's Miss Trent playing with May."

Miss Trent, the rose-cheeked, bright-eyed young lady, hearing herself invoked, came forward, with a little blush.

"I beg your pardon, sir," she said, in the tone of a lady; "but I am afraid Frankie is troublesome."

"Oh, not at all. I am very fond of children; and Frankie and I are going to be bosom friends before the voyage is over—eh, Master Frank?"

As the question was backed by a bribe, in the shape of a red-cheeked apple, Master Frank gave an ecstatic assent, and pretty little Miss Trent took charge of him, and bore him off. Captain Stuart looked after them both; and both were worth looking after; and Mrs. Wright, in her quiet nook, wondered, as she had done before, when watching Mabel, what he was thinking of.

The dark face had got back all its gravity, and looked almost stern, as he walked forward again.

Down in the ladies' cabin, she found Mabel sitting with a novel, but not reading—her sister saw that. She looked up, with an eager sparkle in her blue eyes, as she approached; but she would not for worlds have asked the question she was dying to get out.

"How long you have been, and how dreary it all is!" with a little yawn. "Praise the sea, but keep on land, 'is the wisest of all wise saws. What have you been doing?"

"What I told you I should do: watch the captain."

"Indeed! Was it worth while?"

"Eminently! Do you know, my dear, I fancy he knows you."

"Why?"

"Because he got hold of that little chatterbox Frankie, and began cross-questioning him—wanted to know if the tall lady who stood at the post was his mother!"

"No! Did he?"

"Yes, indeed! Frankie told him that was his Aunt Mabel, and that she had no little boy; and I wish you had seen the odd smile that followed. Come, my dear—is this handsome captain one of your flirts?"

Mabel turned away impatiently. It was strange how the memory of that moonlight night, and the despair-bowed, boyish head of the young middy pained her world-hardened heart. She had seen others twice as despairing with a cold smile. The middy had got over it, too, long and long ago. There should have been consolation in that thought; but, somehow, there was not. He was a handsome fellow, as her sister said, this dark-eyed, resolute young captain; and perhaps he had not quite forgotten the old time yet. Women never forget this first love; why should men either? and there came a thrill to her heart, and a light in her beautiful face her sister had never seen there before.

"Mabel Wright," she exclaimed, "let me look at you! It's not possible—it can't be possible! But instead of his being in love with you, you have been in love with him!"

"Alice!"

"I don't care! If you won't tell, I mean to find out! Here, Harry, I want you."

Her husband strolled over, with his hands in his pockets.

"Well, my dear, what is it?"

"I want you to go and fetch the captain down here and introduce him."

Mr. Wright stared.

"Want the captain! By Jove! what do you want of him—eh?"

"That's none of your business, sir. Will you go, or shall I go up on deck and introduce myself?"

"My dear, your orders shall be obeyed, though they were to set the steamer on fire; but, still, I should like to know—"

"Oh, I dare say; but you won't know! Now go!"

Mr. Wright, being a well-trained husband, went immediately. Mabel rose from her seat.

"Well," her sister inquired, "and what is the matter with you?"

"I'm going to the state-room."

"Nonsense; stay here till the captain comes! He is our host, you know, for the present, and common decency requires that we should know each other."

"I don't care for common decency! Good-bye!"

"Good-bye, if you like," Mrs. Wright said, looking after the stately figure sweeping away; "but you shall undergo an introduction at dinner, or my name's not Alice Wright. I am certain you are either in love with him now, or have been at some former period; and that is the secret of your single-blessedness at six and twenty, my queenly Mabel. Here they come! What an obedient darling Harry is, to be sure!"

"My wife, captain—Captain Stuart, Mrs. Wright—I hope you are satisfied now. She sent me in search of you, captain, as if it were a matter of life or death."

"And he found me making the acquaintance of your little daughter, Mrs. Wright, and—"

"And her governess!" Mr. Wright struck in suddenly. "Nice little girl is Miss Trent—red cheeks, pretty eyes, charming to talk to, eh, captain?"



Captain Stuart laughed; but looked a little guilty for all, as he took the seat Mrs. Wright made for him beside her on the sofa. "Where's Mabel gone to?" inquired her husband; "she was here when I went away."

"What stupid creatures men are!" was his wife's thought; but aloud she only said, with one of the white lies one woman will tell for another on these occasions: "Her head ached, my dear, and she has gone to the state-room for the present. What a charming day we have for starting, captain."

With this start, of course, the weather was animatedly discussed, as it always is, for the next ten minutes, and by the end of that time, pretty little Miss Trent, the nursery-governess, made her appearance, with Master Frank and Miss May, who, it appeared, were too hungry to be sensible of the beauties of sky and sea, as seen from the deck, any longer. Captain Stuart being very fond of children, as all your quiet, honest-hearted sailors are, took one of each knee, and all the formality of first acquaintanceship disappeared instantly. It is wonderful how children manage to make people acquainted. Before the bell sounded for dinner, Mrs. Wright felt as if she had known her companion for years, and pronounced him inwardly "a perfect love of a man."

"One o'clock, I declare!" she cried, looking at her watch; "how time has flown! Oh! by the way, captain, here comes my sister; let me give you an introduction. Mabel, my love, Captain Stuart—Miss Wright, captain."

In an exquisite dinner-toilet, her golden hair twisted in a coronet of shining braids round her head, her blue eyes like stars, a delicate rose-bloom on her usually pale cheeks, Mabel Wright looked lovely as a picture, or a poet's ideal; and the smile with which she returned the captain's bow, might have bewitched an anchorite. Was it lost on him? All Mrs. Wright's ingenuity could not tell; his brown face was grave, quiet, respectful, calm; no shadow from the past either brightened or darkened it.

"Has he forgotten?" Mabel asked herself, biting her lip. "Ten years is a long time, but I remember still."

They were a very gay dinner-party, and the captain was the most attentive and delightful of hosts; even to Miss Trent, who though only a governess, was permitted to sit at the table with her employers, he saw fit to notice every one.

Mabel thought he might not have said quite so much to Miss Trent as he did, and frowned a little to see how readily he turned from herself to speak to her sister's servant.

"That governess of yours is getting very forward and presuming, it seems to me," she said to Mrs. Wright, the next time they were alone. "What business has she sitting down to table with us? Servants should keep their places."

"My dear!"—a little shocked; "Miss Trent is a lady."

"Bah! she is your nursery-governess."

Mrs. Wright laughed.

"My love, don't be jealous! Captain Stuart is polite to her, nothing more. She is a pretty girl, but beside you, no more than a star would be beside the sun. There! don't look angry; come on deck with me, like a good girl."

Mabel went, and had her reward. Looking round for the captain, she saw him in the act of walking to where Miss Trent sat with little Frank and Mabel, and take a seat beside them, quite as a matter of course. Taking little Mabel on his knee, he stooped to kiss her pretty little face, and Mr. Wright, sauntering up to his wife and sister, laughed significantly.

"Kissing the child for the sake of the nurse, eh? I say, girls, it's a regular case of love at first sight, isn't it?"

"It looks like it, I confess," his wife said, hardly knowing whether to be amused or angered. "Shall we go over and join them, Mabel?"

"No!"

"Deuced good thing for little Trent," Mr. Wright went on. "He's rich, they tell me, and one of the best fellows I ever met. You'll have to look out for a new governess when we reach merry England, wife."

Mr. Wright, though not exactly among the prophets, seemed to have got a peep into futurity this time. Captain Stuart was naturally fond of children, but the affection he seemed to have contracted for Mrs. Wright's two hopefuls was really something marvellous. One-half of his time was certainly spent with them, and Miss Trent being always there, too, he could do no less in common courtesy than talk to her. The passengers smiled quietly, and drew back to leave them together—all but one, the proudest among them, who had contracted a habit of ordering Miss Trent into the cabin under various pretexts on these occasions, and enjoying the captain's society herself. Love, like starvation, humbles the haughtiest, and Mabel Wright, for the first time in her life, had fallen in love, and with the man she had once rejected. Probably, it was his very indifference that fascinated her; but then he was rich, and so handsome, and such a "love of a man," as Mrs. Wright had said, that a princess royal might have loved him, and not have been ashamed of her choice.

The voyage was ending—their last night on board had come—a night moonlight, starlight, cloudless, lovely, a glimpse of heaven below. Everybody was on deck. Mabel Wright, dressed in flowing white muslin, with ribbons blue as her eyes fluttering in the sweet sea wind, her golden hair falling in elaborate curls around her, came up, too, and looked around for something she wanted—not the silvery beauty of sky and sea, but the handsome young captain; and there he stood, leaning over the side, holding little Mabel on the railing, and talking to that odious Miss Trent. Mabel was there directly.

"Miss Trent," she said, in her softest tones, "Mrs. Wright desires you will take the children below immediately, and put them to bed."

Miss Trent arose, colouring a little, and was departing hastily, and without a word; but Captain Stuart held out his hand.

"Good night, Miss Trent," he said, in a tone that was something more than courteous. "Shall you return to the deck again?"

"No, I think not."

"But the night is so fine; it is a positive sin to stay below."

"I shall be busy. Good night, sir."

She was gone, and the captain looked up at the far-off moon in silence. Mabel looked at it, too, and sighed; but the sigh brought no response.

"How long ago it all is!" she abruptly said, as if speaking her thoughts aloud.

"All what is?"

"Since you and I loved each other first."

"Oh!"

"Have you quite forgotten the old days?" she asked, her heart throbbing, and her cheek scarlet.

"By no means. I only thought you had. Let me see—it is ten years ago, is it not, since I first had the pleasure of your acquaintance?"

"Was it a pleasure?"

He laughed—how clear and mellow his laugh was!—and took off his hat, and let the sea-breeze lift his dark hair.

"I was only a hot-headed boy then, and only a simpleton, as boys are apt to be. Are you glad our voyage is nearly over?"

"No. I have been very happy on board. Did you recognise me the day we left New York?"

"Not at first, though I soon did. Ten years make many changes, though I think not in you."

"That is hardly a compliment, I am afraid. Do you think I am still as cruel and heartless as ever?"

How much it cost her to get that out, and how the quiet look of surprise from those dark eyes stung her!

"I beg your pardon," he said, as if he had not understood; "what did you say?"

"Captain Stuart!" she cried out, desperately, "you have not forgot the night we parted! You called me cruel and heartless then. I know I was; I hate myself for it now. Can I never do anything to atone?"

He blushed like a girl—this great stalwart Hercules; for he understood her.

"Yes," he said, with a little tremor in his steady voice; "you can be my wife's friend, when we land. She knows no one in England."

Mabel turned white as death.

"Your wife! You are not—"

"Not married yet; but will be in a week after reaching Liverpool, to your sister's governess, Miss Trent."

The blow had fallen—she had humbled herself in vain. He did not look at her, but he saw her face as white as the robe she wore. For a moment she stood silent and still; then, without speaking a word, she turned and walked down to the cabin.

Next day, the Dundee arrived; and next week, the Dundee's captain was married to Miss Trent; but Mabel Wright was never his wife's friend.

#### VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday there was a brigade field-day of metropolitan and Hertfordshire volunteers, at Panshanger Park, the charming seat of Earl Cowper. The noble lord is the commanding officer of the 2nd Herts Administrative Battalion, and for the last three years has invited some of the London corps to join his own in what has always proved one of the most pleasant days of the volunteer campaigning season. The corps engaged were the London Rifle Brigade, under Major Rose, and Capt. and Adjutant O'Callaghan; the Queen's Westminsters, Lieut.-Col. Lord G. Fitzgerald commanding; the St. George's, Lieut.-Col. Lindsay commanding; and the 2nd Herts, Lieut.-Col. Earl Cowper. The London corps were conveyed in two special trains to the Cole Green Station of the Hertford Branch of the Great Northern Railway, which is within an easy ten minutes march of the park. On arrival they were met by Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General of the Volunteers, and brigaded with the Herts Battalion, in the following order: St. George's 1st Battalion, four companies; London Rifle Brigade, six companies; 2nd Herts Administrative Battalion, six companies; Queen's Westminsters, six companies. Earl Cowper was brigadier; Captain R. Wallen Jones, adjutant of the 2nd Middlesex Administrative Battalion, brigadier of the 2nd Middlesex Administrative Battalion; Captain Bax, 36th Middlesex, and Cornet How, 1st Middlesex Light Horse, aides-de-camp. A nice open glade was chosen for the defile of the force. Near the saluting base, a flagstaff on the east side of the lawn, there was a number of carriages of the local nobility and gentry, and a goodly assembly of other spectators. The battalions moved up in close column on the west side facing the saluting point, and wheeled to the left in line of battalions at deploying distance. They then deployed into line, formed into review order, and received the inspector and his staff with a general salute. The appearance of the brigade in line was smart and soldier-like, the only drawback being the variety of uniforms in the 2nd Herts. After a critical inspection, which in all essentials the different corps were well able to endure, the battalions formed open column of companies and marched past in quick time. The dressing and distance of the metropolitan corps were on the whole exceedingly creditable. As usual, the London Rifle Brigade occupied the first place in point of merit, and the St. George's were little, if anything, inferior. Four companies of the Queen's were all that could be desired, but in two there was that wavy unsteadiness in the third and fourth sections which is inevitable if men will not touch into the pivot flank. The Herts Battalion looked steady and serviceable, but one or two of the companies were open to the same criticism as the Queen's, and the whole would have been improved if the men were taught to hold up their heads and look straight to the front as they march past. Having gone by in open order, the battalions closed to quarter distance on the march, and came by again in that formation in a style which left very little to be desired, and which elicited some flattering manifestations of approval from the spectators. Having reached the northern limit of the open space on which the defile had taken place, the battalions opened out to deploying distance from the right, and a series of movements against a mythical enemy. After the manoeuvres,

The Inspector General called the commanding officers around him, and addressed them as follows:—"Gentlemen, before we conclude this brigade field-day, I wish to say a few words to ask you to express to your corps my thanks for their attendance on this occasion. I have been much pleased with what has been done. Necessarily, from the nature of the ground, the movements have been rather irregular; but of course that only makes it more like the reality when we cannot always choose the ground to manoeuvre over. The march past was exceedingly well done by nearly every corps. The skirmishing, generally speaking, was very good too; the only thing I have to remark upon is, what I have observed wherever I have seen skirmishing with volunteers—they do not take sufficient care to clear the front of the line that the skirmishers had been covering, so as to enable that line to open fire on the enemy and protect the retreat of the skirmishers. The first thing to do is to make for the flanks of the line you have been covering. If you will be kind enough to march your battalions near the entrance gate, you will find, I believe, that Earl Cowper has been kind enough to provide some refreshment for them."

Following the direction of the gallant officer, the battalions moved to the place appointed, where thirsty volunteers found some beer had been, as heretofore, thoughtfully provided for their accommodation.

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#### OPENING OF THE WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On Monday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales formally opened this large range of charitable schools, which have been erected at much expense in the neighbourhood of the Caterham Junction, near Croydon, and the first stone of which was laid by the Prince on July 11, 1863. The design of the institution is to clothe, maintain, and educate the children of warehousemen, clerks, and agents of every wholesale trade who have been engaged in warehouses or manufactories in any part of the United Kingdom, without distinction of sex or religion. The building was completed in March last, and the children, 200 in number—140 boys and sixty girls—who had previously been lodged in temporary houses near Forest-hill, were then moved into it. The royal visit, of course, created no little excitement in the neighbourhood, and every preparation in the way of marquee, flags, garlands, and overgreens were made to do honour to the occasion. Two immense tents were erected and beautifully decorated—the first, in which the simple ceremony of the inauguration was to be held, was capable of accommodating 1,000 spectators, and it was full; the second tent was laid out with a sumptuous *déjeuner* for 600 guests, and that also, when the appointed time arrived for its discussion, was equally crowded. The weather, unfortunately, as is too frequently the case in England, was not quite favourable to any outdoor festivities. In fact, throughout the day the only intermissions between the cutting rain were those which were effected by a high, cold wind, and everything and everybody, therefore, was more or less damped and depressed by the cheerless atmospheric influences around. Still these had no manner of effect on the numbers who attended. The large tent was thronged long before the Prince was expected, and as almost all the ladies present had collected purses to present to his royal highness in aid of the funds of the charity, it may be doubted whether any amount of rain short of a second deluge would have kept them back.

The Prince of Wales arrived shortly before two o'clock. With his royal highness also came Lord Russell, president of the charity, Lady Russell, General Knollys, Colonel Keppel, and Major Grey. The Prince was received by the Bishop of Winchester, who wore his episcopal robes and blue sash as prelate of the Order of the Garter, by the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff of Surrey, the members of the board of management, the building committee, trustees, and treasurer of the institution, Mr. William Leaf, and the treasurer of the building fund, Mr. Greatorex. His royal highness did not enter the great tent reserved for what may be called the public visitors, but passed at once into the main building, where in the committee-room he partook of lunch with some of the members of his suite and Lord and Lady Russell, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Lord Mayor. The Prince then requested that he might be shown over the new building. Mr. H. White, the secretary, and Mr. Bland, the architect, therefore, at once conducted him through every room and corridor of the fine edifice.

After making the complete round of every part of the building, his royal highness was at last conducted to the great tent, where he was received with an almost uproarious enthusiasm, and it was some minutes before the cheering died away and allowed a choir of ladies and gentlemen, accompanied by the Grenadier band, to proceed with the National Anthem. This was beautifully sung, and at its conclusion Lord Russell advanced and read an address.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS replied briefly as follows.—"My lords and gentlemen,—It is a sincere pleasure to me to see the work which we commenced in July, 1863, brought to a happy conclusion. Such a consummation, when we reflect on the numerous classes of the great commercial community of our country whose interests it promotes, cannot but be gratifying to every one present, and will induce us all gratefully to invoke the divine blessing on the ultimate success of this undertaking. The attention that has been paid to the details of the building and to the comforts and well-being of the children it is destined to shelter, I may say, without presumption, merits this success. And if, as you have stated, 'that which is worth doing at all is worth doing well,' be a truth requiring any corroboration, I have only to point to this structure for the most unanswerable argument in its support. It only remains for me to thank you, my lords and gentlemen, for the kind expressions you have used with reference to the part I have taken in this day's proceedings. (Great cheering.)"

Prayers were then offered up by the Bishop of Winchester, and a hymn having been sung, the ladies present, who had been busy collecting for this occasion during the last twelve months, came forward to present their purses. Fortunately for the financial interests of the charity this ceremony occupied a considerable time, and the accumulated heap of offerings grew as high in front of the Prince as the day on which he laid the foundation stone. Altogether upwards of 1,000 purses were presented, so that the Prince had 1,000 gracious bows and smiles to make as the several ladies came forward with their charitable offerings, and when the last retired there was more than £5,000 in coin and subscriptions laid before his royal highness. Prayers were then again offered up; and the Prince having declared the building to be open to receive, for all time, the orphans and necessitous children of warehousemen and clerks engaged in the wholesale trades and manufactures of the United Kingdom, the proceedings closed amid the most enthusiastic cheering.

His royal highness then took his departure, and the invited guests were entertained at a most excellent *déjeuner*, over which the Lord Mayor presided.

RESCUE OF A YACHT'S CREW.—The Crossley lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution, stationed at Redcar (states Mr. John Coulson, agent for Lloyd's), was instrumental this morning in saving the lives of the crew, consisting of two persons, of the yacht Dagmar, Captain C. T. Claxton, of Middlesboro'. The yacht, after landing the owner, Mr. R. M. Jacques, at Redcar, last night, brought up under the rocks just opposite the lifeboat house, and the wind suddenly changing to the north about half-past one this morning, and blowing strong, caused a heavy sea to come in so much so, that it broke on board the yacht, and the crew could not effect a landing. They however hoisted a signal of distress about six o'clock, when the lifeboat was immediately launched, and soon landed the crew of the yacht in safety. The boat behaved admirably on the occasion. The cost of this lifeboat was, about two years since, generously presented to the institution by Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, of Halifax, and their boat has since been the means of saving six persons from shipwrecks.

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